

# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1887.

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## SHORT TALKS.

Hon. Wm. Barnes, of Lee county, who recently died, was one of the most prominent men in Alabama and exercised a wide influence in the State. He was an orator of great power, a lawyer of fine ability and a man of uncommon influence for good. He will be sadly missed in the State both at the bar and in the councils of the Democratic party.

The rains have been universal throughout the State and the damage to crops is very great. When one reads the accounts of the loss of the cotton crop along the great water courses, (whole plantations being submerged) the ravages of the cotton worm at other points and the general devastation in the country south of us, the feeling is one of congratulation that this favored locality has escaped so lightly.

The interview of a correspondent of the Birmingham Age with Gen. Forney, published in this issue, and the closing comments of the Age thereon has mystified the Montgomery Dispatch, which has been trying to produce the impression that Gen. Forney is in danger of defeat at the hands of the protectionists of this District. If the Dispatch had stopped to reflect that Gen. Forney in that interview, unqualifiedly endorsed Senator Morgan, who is now promulgating tariff reform views, it might have been harder still for it to reconcile that fact with the very complimentary endorsement of Gen. Forney by the Age. Perhaps when the Dispatch gets to be as broad as the Age in its views, it may understand these things better.

The choice of Birmingham over Anniston by a vote of 10 to 3 for Howard College, was both a disappointment and surprise here. If as is alleged, there was no considerable difference between the bids of the two places, it is hard to see what inducements Birmingham could present superior to Anniston in the ratio of 10 to 3. Our neighbor is comforting herself with the thought that the college would not have been worth the price offered for it after all, and in this she is about right. It would have been a dear school at two hundred thousand dollars with the prospect that the Baptist denomination may soon be forced to abandon its denominational schools, as the Methodist have long since done in this State. A technological school would be better for either place. With free tuition at the University and Auburn colleges and cheap tuition at the secular colleges planted thick all over the State, there is very little room for the denominational college, and, with the exception perhaps of schools of theology, we think the days of the denominational schools are numbered.

We think our neighbor of the Cross Plains Post misapprehends the spirit of the correspondent from this place who, in a recent letter to the Montgomery Dispatch, pointed out the natural difficulties of one of the routes being surveyed by the Georgia Central. The correspondent of the Dispatch here has the very kindest feeling for Cross Plains and would no doubt be gratified to see the road go by both Cross Plains and Jacksonville. We know that no one here wants to see our neighbor lose any good thing within her reach. The correspondent of the Dispatch was writing for public information, not to influence the route of the road, for he is intelligent enough to know that that will be determined by the report and estimates of the engineer and could not at all be influenced by any amount of newspaper talk. If the road is built at all it will be built on the cheapest and most practicable route, for railroad men are all "business," and are influenced not one whit by sentiment or partiality. It will not do for Jacksonville and Cross Plains to grow jealous of each other. Their interests are identical.

## GENERAL FORNEY.

A Chat With the Congressman From the Seventh District.

Birmingham Age.  
Gen. William H. Forney, of Jacksonville, the popular and distinguished representative in Congress of the Seventh Alabama District, arrived in the city yesterday. He came down from DeKalb county to take a look at Birmingham, which he had not seen for some time.

An Age reporter met him yesterday and found him in his usual genial and attractive humor.

When asked if a rumor of opposition to him in the next campaign in his district was true, he replied:

"Well, they say so. It's rather early, but it seems they have begun operations. McCall says in his paper they are going to make a fight for protection, and inside the party, too."

"Will the prospective candidate against you be a Republican or an Independent?"

"I don't know. I don't know whether Bob Moseley would allow that a Republican shouldn't run."

The General did not seem disturbed by the contemplation of opposition, and remarked that he thought the next Congress would settle the tariff question in a way that would unite the Democratic party on an issue they could carry to the people in the next canvass. He believed that this issue would be tariff reform, by reduction and revision, that the secretary of the treasury would recommend it, and even specify particulars, and that the president would do the same. Mr. Randall, he thought, who had a bill in that direction in the last Congress, would be willing to give as well as take in the adjustment of the party's attitude.

The reporter asked the General if he had seen anything of the Washington Star's gossip about the possibility of a division on the election of a Speaker for the next Congress on tariff, instead of party lines.

He said he believed there was nothing in the talk, that no Democrat would engage in such a procedure. "Mr. Randall is as good a Democrat as anybody, and he is going to act with the Democrats."

The General talked freely and conservatively, touching most of the leading political topics of the day. He said the Democratic party was not going to hurt the industrial interests of the country, and would follow out the idea of the platform of 1884, undertaking revision and reduction only "in a spirit of fairness to all interests." Much depended upon the position of the new members of Congress. If there was to be a division on the tariff as in the last Congress, the vote would likely be very close.

He said there would be a lively interest taken in consideration of the Interstate Commerce law. The railroads had combined to defeat its purposes, but he thought the disposition of Congress was that the law should have a fair and thorough test. The commission was composed of able and conservative men, and they would make an exhaustive report which would throw much light upon the question. He favored liberal river and harbor appropriations as the best way to meet the railroad monopolies.

The reporter remarked, "I suppose Senator Morgan will be a candidate for re-election."

"Yes, and he will be elected again."

"They don't all talk that way in North Alabama, General."

"Ah! I think the majority of them are for him. If they are not for Morgan, who could take his place? It would be hard to find a man to do it: Senator Morgan has grown in strength in the Senate. He is an able, profound man, and he studies. Morgan is no free trader; recognizes we must have a tariff."

The reporter thought of intimating gently and subtly to the General that there was a considerable number of people in the State who regarded him as a fit successor to Senator Morgan, but Gen. Forney

was so marked in his commendation of the Senator that the name of another for the honor was not mentioned.

There are few men as happily rounded in character and as useful to his people, in any capacity, as Gen. Forney. He will doubtless be returned to Congress from the Seventh District, where he has a wonderfully strong hold upon the esteem and affections of his constituents. The General will spend today in the city, and his many friends here will cordially greet him.

## A Grateful Catarrh Sufferer.

Gentlemen—I have been a victim of catarrh for seventeen years. The misery of those years cannot be comprehensibly told to those who have never been afflicted with catarrh. During those years I tried all the physicians I had access to, and all the remedies I saw recommended for catarrh. But I got relief from none. Last year I heard of the cure of a neighbor of mine who had used S. S. S., and I therefore began to take it. I commenced last fall, and continued its use until the coldest part of the winter, when I stopped. This medicine gave me the first relief I had in seventeen years, and, continued to grow better all the while I was taking the medicine, and during cold weather when I had ceased its use. My left nostril was about closed with polypus when I began taking S. S. S., and now that is about gone, and I feel very much better than I have for years. I shall continue the medicine a few months longer, that I may entirely eradicate the disease from which I have suffered so much. My first relief came through your valuable and efficacious S. S. S.

With gratitude, I am yours truly,  
W. M. FIDLEY.  
Newbern, Dyer Co., Tenn. Feb. 23, 1887.

## Dreadful Case of Boils Cured.

Gentlemen—As far back as I can recollect I was subject to boils. They would break out every spring and off and on during the year. There are scars all over me now from virulent boils. Several years ago I took a few bottles of S. S. S., and I am now entirely free from boils and I have been ever since I finished taking your valuable blood purifier, now several years ago.

Yours truly,  
R. E. WALKER.  
Jesup, Ga., March 17, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred ordered bottles of Age Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicates all Malaria, Fever and Ague, Billious and Intermittent Fevers in any climate. Read our Book of one thousand testimonials.

DEE WEST, S. C., March 12, '87.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—We will soon need more Age Conqueror. It is taking like "hot cakes" and giving satisfaction.  
Yours, ELLIS BROS.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—Your Age Conqueror knocks the Chills and Dumb Ague every time. I warrant bottle and it never fails. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever.

Yours truly,  
W. H. SHAW & Co.

## DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM.

As reports continue to come in from the country, evidence accumulates to show that the rains of the past week have been a calamity to the State. All over East Alabama the damage to crops was tremendous. On the Tallapoosa high water from a rise of thirty feet has completed the work of destruction left incomplete by the storm. Hundreds and thousands of acres of corn and cotton have been ruined by overflows, and the damage from ears of corn and bolls of cotton rotting on the submerged ground where the wind left them, goes into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is no way to estimate the loss, but it runs into the millions. —Montgomery Advertiser.

## A FARMER'S VIEW OF IT.

Farmer W. H. Lawson of Montgomery county, a most intelligent gentleman, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Montgomery Dispatch a few days ago. In the course of his remarks, alluding to the unprosperous condition of the farmers and the prosperous condition of the manufacturers, he thus put the case:

"Now let us go to the proposition and see if we are producing cotton at a profit: The average production of cotton for one laborer in Alabama last year in dollars and cents, was less than \$125.00. Under the wages system at the rate of \$10.00 per month and board, the laborer would get all, not leaving any for the farmer. Under the share system the laborer's interest would be \$52.50 and his account with the farmer, \$80.00 to \$100.00, making a loss the farmer has to sustain; and the result of all systems is that it costs more to produce than we get for it when sold. And the only remedy is an increase in prices or increased production, or a decrease in the cost of production, and if we could by some means combine all three of the propositions we would become a wealthy people."

"The industrial enterprises will doubtless improve our condition provided they are not to remain as a tax upon the farmers to sustain them. If I am to be taxed to sustain them I would rather they were closed. Mr. Noble has invested his money in a furnace, I have invested mine in a cotton plantation; he employs labor, I employ labor; I am as much entitled to protection in my investment as he is in his; my labor is as much entitled to protection as his; the product of my plantation meets competition in the markets of the world with like products from other countries, and there is no reason why Mr. Noble's products should not do the same; there is as much reason for his running his furnace at a loss, as for me to run my plantation at a loss, and he is certainly in a better condition to stand it."

"The price of my cotton is made in England, and there is no more reason why Mr. Noble's product should not be made there also. If the industries of the country were struggling for an existence, then there might be some excuse for taxing agriculture to sustain them, but the reverse is true; agriculture is struggling for an existence and the industries are increasing rapidly in wealth."

"The farmers of Alabama cannot get protection for their products. It is not feasible and we do not ask it, but we do demand a readjustment and reduction of the tariff upon those articles which enter into the cost of production of our products, and in this way we expect relief."

## Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unbearable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

The Chambers Democrat asks this conundrum: "Where is the reason in expending hundreds of dollars every year fencing in from 100 to 500 acre farms to protect the crops against the depredation of a few razor-back cows and hogs? There may be reason in it, but we can't see it that way."

## A New One Daily.

New Yorker—How many inhabitants in your town?  
Kansas—About 2,000.  
New Yorker (sarcastically)—How many daily papers has it?  
Kansas—I really can't say. You see, I left home ten days ago.—Detroit Free Press.

Common sight, policeman with sausage.

## ALABAMA'S PROGRESS.

The remarkable advance in material progress made in Alabama within the past two decades has been unparalleled in the history of the South, and is a source of pride and gratification to her citizens and the country in general. It is pleasant to note this, coupled with the thought that the State just at the commencement of her industrial career; the future opening up possibilities of the grandest character.

A quarter of a century hence, and Alabama will be not only among the wealthiest but the most thickly settled States in the Union. Every indication points to that end, and the declaration need not be regarded as the offspring of a vivid imagination; rather the well considered conclusions from stern facts. The villages and hamlets of the past are becoming thriving towns, and the modest towns, large and prosperous cities. We have but to look at the phenomenal growth of Birmingham, very properly termed the magic city, whose future never was brighter. Anniston, the seat of refinement and industry, whose progressive people have mapped out plans and enterprises for her advancement, which are now in the full tide of success. Gadsden the charming modest little town nestling on the banks of the Coosa, has awakened to a realization of her grand advantages and resources, become enthused with the spirit of progress, and has taken her place in the "column of growing cities." Tuscaloosa, Sheffield, Jacksonville, Calera, have made good strides in the development of their internal resources, and in presenting their advantages to the world. Then note the progress of Decatur, which now numbers a population of nearly four thousand, over two-thirds of which has been gained within the past year. The enterprises already established and those projected form substantial grounds for belief that within the next six months Decatur will have a population of over ten thousand. Few of the growing places have the advantages she possesses, and her resources are valuable and varied. With a delightful climate, healthy location and pure drinking water, combined with her natural and physical advantages, a future of uncommon grandeur looms up for this beautiful little town.

Montgomery, conceded to be one of the loveliest of Southern cities, has not been a laggard in this industrial race, but has kept well abreast with her booming younger sisters. Numerous enterprises have been established and others projected. She has expanded and grown, her condition financially is sound and healthy, and with proper exertions she will reap great benefits from the position she occupies. Selma and Mobile have felt this revivifying influence and the reports of their increasing prosperity and continued growth, are very encouraging. A review of the whole State, in brief, is decidedly satisfactory. Alabama is on a boom, all eyes are directed towards her; population is coming to her from the East, the West and the South. Her own people are thoroughly alive to the situation, and are thoroughly alive to the situation, and giving earnest effort to her development. In the Northern portion of the State, the mineral and industrial regions, interest is specially centered around the growing towns. There are no jealousies among these vigorous young cities. Decatur, conscious of her own intrinsic importance, and strong in the faith of a grand future, smiles encouragingly and complacently over the accounts of prosperity of Birmingham the eldest in the race, of Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, Sheffield and Anniston. The prosperity of all is the prosperity of the State, and at present no State extends greater inducements to capital and population than does Alabama, with her galaxy of fair, young and progressive cities, her inexhaustible beds of rich mineral ores, her delightful climate and her fertile lands. —Montgomery Star.

Oregon hogs are mostly fattened on wheat.

## ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Speaking of the progress made towards building the Macon and Tuscaloosa Railroad, the Macon (Miss.) Beacon says:

The Jasper Eagle claims that the Birmingham & Sheffield road will pass through that place, thus giving her two railroads.

The editor of the moulton Advertiser begs a farmer's pardon for not mentioning last week that he had been elected vice president of an agricultural society, then praises his wheat crop and tells him he will soon expect a sack of new flour.

Work on the foundation for the blind academy building was begun last week. Contractor Williams is collecting material as rapidly as possible, and ere long the sound of the "trowel and hammer" will be heard in earnest. The building when completed, will be very handsome and imposing, and will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the state. —Talladega Home.

Every house in Tuscaloosa is occupied and there are calls every day for more. Small three and four room houses are in greatest demand, as there are many mechanics moving in here who only want small houses. In support of our position that they are in demand it is only necessary to allude to the fact that people are living in tents near the depot. —Tuscaloosa Gazette.

The Chilton View says:—The hotel at the Hot Well is no longer merely a thing talked of but it is a reality. Work has already begun on it, the foundation is laid and the frame work is rapidly going up. The building will have about fifteen rooms and a basement. Mr. J. L. Gartman has charge of the work and being a rapid workman we expect in a short time to have the hotel completed and fitted with guests.

Mr. Tom Ellis Robinson, of near Bexar, this county, was killed by lightning, together with his horse while on his way to the picnic grounds at Smyrna church last Saturday. A heavy cloud coming up he dismounted, taking the saddle from off his horse going under a tree on the roadside for shelter. The lightning struck the trunk of the tree just above his head, shivering it to atoms and instantly killing both man and horse. —Marion County Herald.

Is Editor White, of the Moulton Advertiser, really engaged in the tomb-stone business? One would judge so from the following: "Moulton ought to feel blessed beyond measure—no town boss, no saloon acts, no dukes, no book agents, no lightning rod men, no base ball clubs, no epidemics, but if you want a nice monument for some departed loved one, call on the writer of this notice. Surely this is a favored community."

A correspondent of the Fayette Journal says: We are told that Mr. L. C. Wiggins, of this neighborhood, while plowing, was bitten by a ground rattle snake, which held on to him by its fangs until shaken off. Mr. W. went to his house and told his wife that W. L. Phillips had told him that a large dose of Epsom salts was a sure cure for snake bites. So his wife gave him a dose, and in a few hours a second dose and he had no more trouble.

The protracted meeting with the Methodist church in Roanoke has closed.

There was a big mass meeting at the Methodist church, Birmingham, Sunday night to denounce Sunday base ball playing.

The Randolph County News wants some one who understands the business, to build a large warehouse in Roanoke for the storage of cotton and other merchandise.

The inner walls of the Baptist church at Hantsville have been recently painted, and the building otherwise improved, which adds greatly to its appearance and to its comforts.

The Wedowee Observer: We would suggest to the citizens of Roanoke and Rock Mills that they co-operate with the wide-awake, enterprising citizens of Wedowee in celebrating the completion of the railroad to the first mentioned place, by a monster picnic or barbecue, to be held at Roanoke.

The cattle in Covington are dying in large numbers with some sort of a malignant disease. —Troy Messenger.

During a thunder storm near Hillsboro, Morgan county, a few days ago, lightning struck a school house and instantly killed three negroes and injured several others.

Miss Mattie LeSueur, daughter of Mr. R. P. LeSueur, residing on corner of Washington and Clay streets, fell from the colonnade Monday afternoon and broke her right arm above the wrist. The reporter didn't learn the cause of the accident. —Opelika Times.

Articles were filed on yesterday for the incorporation of the Macon & Tuscaloosa railroad in Alabama. It has already been incorporated in Mississippi, and officers elected, and now the same thing will be done in Alabama. The name of the company will be the same in both States, with a different set of officers in each, and as soon as the matter gets a little further along both companies will be consolidated under one head. —Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Sheffield and Russellville. Mr. Ed. Dyer manipulated the keys at the Sheffield office and saluted his brother "lightning slinger" at the other end of the route with the customary greeting. The line men are at work putting up poles and stringing wires, and in two weeks more telegraphic communication will be extended as far as the Sheffield & Birmingham road has been completed. —Sheffield Enterprise.

The stables and crib of Dr. R. Inge in Greensboro were destroyed by fire on last Tuesday afternoon. The crib contained between seventy-five and 100 bushels of corn and several hundred pounds of fodder. The stables were built of cedar. Dr. Inge estimates his loss at \$800. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the lot boy dropping a lighted match, or sparks from a pipe, in some combustible materials about the building. —Greensboro Watchman.

The cotton worm is reported in various sections of the country, and though they are a month later than usual and still in small numbers, it behooves every farmer to be prepared to poison them. Experience has proven the efficacy of poison, and if the crop is injured it will be purely from neglect. There is now the prospect for a glorious crop, and it will not do to have that prospect ruined just for the want of foresight. If the crop turns out as it now promises, everything will boom in this section of the country. —Marion Standard.

The New Boomer cotton compress has pressed its first cotton. The machinery did such splendid work we take pleasure in making notice of its performance. The compress is provided with two powerful twin engines and two fifty horse-power boilers. Only one boiler was fired, and not over fifty pounds of steam was used in making the test; in fact the safety valve was set at fifty pounds. The press accumulates its pressure in fifteen seconds and takes off the same in seven and a half seconds. With experienced labor sixty to seventy-five bales can be compressed per hour. —Marengo News.

The Randolph County News says: "On Sunday night last, some of Wood and Ussery's railroad hands a few miles south of Roanoke, had a regular shooting match among themselves. One negro was shot in the head, and died the next day; another was shot in the shoulder, and was badly hurt. Bad whisky was the cause of it."



# The Republican.

AUGUST 6, 1987.

Messrs. W. D. Bush, J. E. Williams, A. McAuley, T. H. Clemens, V. C. Emmerson and W. O. Peace were the delegates from Calhoun county to the State Agricultural Convention held at Troy beginning August 3rd.

An accident occurred on the Ga. Pacific road Aug. 2nd, caused by parting of the rails, fifteen miles from Birmingham, by which conductor Dooly, flagman Crawford and a young man who was stealing a ride were all terribly hurt. Tucker has died and it is thought Dooly will also die.

The Democrats of Ohio pronounce for a revision of the tariff. The Republicans of Ohio call for protection for the sake of protection. Both parties have held state conventions within the last few days. From this it can be easily seen that protection is a Republican principle and that it is opposed by the Democracy.

Birmingham's new daily morning paper, the Herald, was to have appeared Wednesday morning, and was receiving the associated press dispatches Tuesday night, when the telegraph company was enjoined by the Birmingham Age from further delivery of the dispatches. The Age evidently wants "protection."

Nearly all the cities of the South are extending invitations to the President to visit them during his proposed visit to the South in the fall. He will visit several of them. So far Atlanta is the only known point that he will visit. He will go to that city during the Piedmont fare.

In the recent State election in Kentucky, Buckner (Democrat) was elected Governor by about 25,000 majority. The fall of the Democratic vote was very large. The prohibition vote was light. The Legislature will be about ninety Democratic majority on joint ballot. In one county of the State there was a big fight at the polls and several men were killed.

The Birmingham Age stood the humor of the Anniston press over the removal of Howard College to Birmingham as long as it was human to do so, and then let a few "flings" fly at Anniston. The Age cruelly calls Anniston a backwoods town without railroads. This is unjust, but still it is not natural that the Age should submit to having its town abused without making retort.

Harris Gunter who was recently tried for the murder of policeman Montgomery of Montgomery city, in Autauga (on change of venue) was a lawyer and a man of fine family. He owes his misfortune to excessive drink. The plea was insanity and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree. Under the plea and proof Gunter was guilty of either murder or nothing. There is no accounting for the verdict of a petit jury.

The "Prudential Committee" that had the location of Howard College have issued an address to the Baptists of the State giving their reasons for locating the College at the village of East Lake near Birmingham. They describe it as a very healthy location with an abundance of pure water, a very moral community pervaded by strong Baptist sentiment, and within easy reach of Birmingham by dummy line. They say prohibition is enforced in East Lake and all the intervening country between there and Birmingham. The College will be opened in East Lake Oct. 1st.

Since the failure of the Baptists to place Howard College at Anniston, that town is well disposed toward an effort to plant a Methodist college there, under the auspices of the District Conference. This enterprise was on foot before the Howard College movement took shape and the projectors of it have profited by the failure of Anniston to get Howard. If the Methodists undertake to place a college at Anniston they will support it heartily, and Anniston, since she wants a denominational school, will do about as well to tie on to the Methodists as she would have done had she tied on to the

## THE ANNISTON & CINCINNATI AND JACKSONVILLE, GADSDEN & ATTALLA RAILROAD.

A Correction.

It has been telegraphed out from Anniston to the daily press of the State that the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision gives the Anniston & Cincinnati Railroad the possession of Davis Gap. As this has been a point of contention between the Anniston & Cincinnati and the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad, this dispatch is calculated to mislead. The Supreme Court dissolved the injunction obtained by the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad, on the ground that that corporation had an adequate remedy at law, but settled the principle that one railroad could not condemn the roadbed of another railroad to its own use. The decision allows the Anniston & Cincinnati to condemn a part of the right of way of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad for the purpose of laying its track through the gap, provided it does not interfere with the operation of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad along its present roadbed.

This decision gives to the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad the old roadbed graded through the gap and elsewhere where it appears it has title.

This is a virtual settlement of the question in favor of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Attalla Railroad. This Road never expected or desired to debar the Anniston & Cincinnati Road from going through the gap, but resorted to legal means only to protect its property in the work already done.

The matter is under discussion with a view to fair compromise between the roads so that both may go through the gap with as little cost to each as possible.

There is an amicable feeling between the parties controlling both roads, and we have no doubt but that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached.

It was not the purpose of the REPUBLICAN to allude to the matter at all, but for these dispatches from Anniston, which are calculated to produce the impression that Jacksonville has been defeated and thus has lost the railroad from here to Gadsden. Such an impression would have a tendency to injure this town. The road from here to Gadsden will be built as well as the one from Anniston to Gadsden.

### HALF COCKED.

GADSDEN, ALA., August 3.—[Special.] The news comes to us this morning that the supreme court has reversed Chancellor McSpadden's decision in the matter of the injunction against the Anniston railroad. Jacksonville is left out, and Anniston has the right of way on the old road bed, to the great joy of everybody.—Gadsden Correspondent Chattanooga Times

When the true status of this case is learned in Gadsden, perhaps there will not be such "great joy" in that village. The Supreme Court has given to Jacksonville what she was contending for—her property in the roadbed. Jacksonville is not left out by a large majority. We pity the man who could exult over the triumph of wrong over right, as this correspondent has prematurely done. The very decision of the Supreme Court which he cites will put him to shame when he reads it. This Gadsden correspondent has gone off half cocked and shows a mean principle without any compensating advantages.

Mr. McElderry, of Talladega county, secretary of the tariff league and a farmer, has recently visited Reading Pennsylvania, and tells what wonderful things protection and manufactures fostered by protection have done for the farmers of that section. But he does not tell that Berks county, in which Reading is situated, is the Democratic stronghold of Pennsylvania, and that the Democrats of that county, made up almost exclusively of farmers, roll up a six thousand majority for tariff revision and reform at every congressional election.

The surveying party of the Georgia Central railroad on the way from Carrollton, Ga., to Decatur, have passed Jacksonville. Let them come as speedily as possible. Every one that comes aids Maj. Gord in his plan to make Decatur the railroad centre of the South.—Decatur Free Lance.

A free fight took place on an excursion steamer from Cairo down the Mississippi, in which several were badly wounded and one has since died.

## CENTRAL ROAD.

HARMONY RESTORED AMONG THE POOL STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. John H. Inman Joins Hands With the Calhouns in Taking Hold of the Great Pool Which Owns the Road—The Effect of the Deal.

New York, August 1.—[Special.] Harmony is restored in the Georgia Central syndicate. This happy issue has been brought about by the admission of Mr. John Inman to the combination. The diverging factions saw in him an effectual peacemaker, and all admitted the advantage of his being identified with them. It must be conceded, however, that Messrs. Jno. and Pat Calhoun are primarily entitled to the credit of having induced Mr. Inman to interest himself in the matter. His interest in the syndicate consists of the stocks he has bought from various members, selling out their entire holdings, and others only a part. The block of stock he has thus acquired is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand shares, and the price paid for it was close around \$130 per share.

This purchase, together with his previous interests, makes John H. Inman the foremost figure in the government of southern railroads. He is now identified with the active management of over ten thousand miles of southern railroads, namely: The entire Richmond and West Point Terminal, the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Georgia Central. These, together with the lines they control by lease and ownership, embrace every railroad that enters Atlanta.

Atlanta may well congratulate herself upon his becoming identified with the Georgia Central syndicate. It insures to her every advantage which can be secured through influential account and sagacious care for her interest. Atlantians can rest in the assurance that John H. Inman has their best welfare at heart, and will guard their rights with jealous care.

Likewise the stockholders of the Central railroad not in the syndicate may feel that they have in him a man fair minded and just, who will stand up, even in the midst of his associate controllers, of the Central railroad and protest against any measure that contemplates less than justice to the minority stockholders. Unquestionably John H. Inman is to-day the great prominent and influential southern man in New York financial circles. Backed by an individual fortune estimated variously from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and officially connected with several monetary institutions, his resources may be counted practically unlimited. He is the undisputed lord of the cotton market and thereby makes two continents feel his power. His following here comprises some of the strongest retired capitalists and wealthiest men of affairs. All these advantages combine to put him abreast with the most conspicuous leaders.

### EARTHQUAKE ECHOES.

If True, We do not Blame Them for Getting Scared.

CHICAGO, August 3.—A special from Evansville, Ind., referring to the sinking of land in Trigg county Ky, since the earthquake Monday night, says: "About midnight everybody was awakened by a sharp shock, and had barely jumped to their feet, when the earth with a shaking, jumpy motion suddenly sank five feet, carrying houses and terrified dorkies with it. The scenes which ensued baffle description. The negroes fell on their knees, and in frenzied tones, prayed the Lord to save them. Others began shouting and praising the Almighty, ever and anon casting upward glance to see if the chariots of fire were not descending. Added to this pandemonium was the intense darkness which pervaded, the moon being completely obscured by heavy black clouds which hung very low and like a pall over the doomed district. Rumbles were heard from the depths below which gradually became louder and numerous. Springs hidden suddenly found an opening and began to bubble upwards in constantly increasing streams. The terrified inhabitants, not pausing for household goods or chattels, gathered their offspring and rushed away from the doomed spot, and some of them are still putting as much distance between them and the sinking land as possible. The loss of property is incalculable. A large area of corn and tobacco is a total loss.

## Alabama Murderer Found Guilty.

Special to Chattanooga Times.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 3.—The trial of Harris Gunter, charged with the murder of Policeman Montgomery in this, has just closed at Prattville, Autauga county, where it was removed on a change of venue. Gunter was arrested for being drunk and was bailed by a friend and taken home. In a few minutes he got up, seized a shot gun, rushed down town in his night dress; went up to police headquarters, mistook Montgomery for the man who had arrested him, and shot him dead. The defense pleaded insanity. The trial lasted a week, and the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and assessed the punishment at thirty months' imprisonment. The case will be appealed.

### Murder Near Guntersville.

GUNTERSVILLE, Aug. 3.—News has reached town that New Hammonds and Bunk Wells, both white, who reside about three miles from town, became involved in a difficulty yesterday about 1 o'clock, and Hammonds shot an fatally wounded Wells, shooting him through the breast with a shotgun. No particulars, and no arrest made so far.

### TELEGRAPHIC BEREVITIES.

Charleston, S. C., is to invite the President to visit that city.

An immigration association met and organized at Jacksonville, Fla.

The Indians around Aitken, Minnesota, are committing depredations.

Two of the celebrated Culbreath lynchings are on trial at Edgefield, S. C.

A storm destroyed a great deal of cotton and corn in Yellowbusha county, Miss., yesterday.

The Georgia Bar Association met in Atlanta, and Judge Cooley addressed them on the "Uncertainty of Law."

Inter-State encampment exposition is in full swing at Charleston, S. C. Despite the rains about three thousand soldiers are under canvass.

While clearing away the rubbish from the elevator fire in Minneapolis, a wall fell and buried 12 men under it. None are expected to be alive.

There have been five cases of cholera and one death from the disease at Malta. Ten days quarantine against that place has been established at Gibraltar.

Four new cases of yellow jack have been reported by the board of health at Key West since yesterday and one death, an infant son of Mrs. Cook.

Reports have been received from Manchester, Clay county, Kentucky, in the southeastern corner of the State, that a riot occurred during Monday's election in which six men were killed. No details.

### Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA.)  
Calhoun County.)  
In Probate Court, Special Term, August 5th 1887.  
This day came Mrs. Mary A. Mount, Administratrix of the estate of D. V. Hefner deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing and under date, setting forth that said estate, to the best of her knowledge, is insolvent, and asking the Court to so declare it. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 5th day of September 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, to be and appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of September 1887, and contest said report if they think proper.  
EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

### Tax Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Tax Assessor of the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, has delivered to me the book of assessments of Municipal Taxes for the year 1887, which said book is prepared and ready for inspection by the tax payers; notice is hereby further given, that the Town Council of Jacksonville will sit, at the office of R. L. Arnold in said town, on the 22nd day of August, 1887, to examine the assessor's returns, and, if any errors be found therein, to correct the same.  
Given under my hand, this August 1st, 1887.  
H. L. STEVENSON, Mayor.

### Circuit Court.

Circuit Court will convene on the 22nd of this month, (August), and continue three weeks, first week civil and the second and third weeks criminal. Those interested, will govern themselves accordingly.  
M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

JACKSONVILLE.  
(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)  
ALABAMA.



### NOTICE NO. 6448.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. June 24 1887.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on August 6 1887, viz: David Sellers, Homestead 1200 for the S.E. 1/4 SW. 1/4 Sec 20 T. 13 N. R. 8 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz: Ab. Littlejohn, Wm. Bonds, George Gorey, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.  
J. G. HARRIS, Register.

### In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., vs. H. T. Snow, L. E. Snow et al. In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.  
In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendants H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non-residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to all parties, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of September, next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid.  
Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887.  
WM. M. HAMES, Register.

## ELLIS & STEVENSON Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

ELY'S  
CREAM BALM  
Gives relief at once  
and cures  
COLD IN HEAD  
CATARRH  
HAY FEVER  
Not a Liquid  
Snuff or Powder.  
Free from Injury-  
ous Drugs and of  
Fetidous odors.

A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effecting a speedy cure of catarrh of the nasal passages, causing healthy secretions.  
It relieves pain and inflammation, protects the membrane of the head from additional colds, completely breaks the force of a fevered cold, of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.  
A thorough treatment will cure:  
Price 25 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cents. Circulars sent free.  
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.  
No matter what part it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a mercurial cold. One of the kind that is "sure to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

East and West R. R. of Ala.  
Quickest Route to  
Atlanta and the East  
VIA.  
E. & W. JUNCTION  
AND  
CROSS PLAINS.

TRAINS GOING EAST:  
Leave E. W. Junction 9:15 A. M.  
Cross Plains 9:53 " "  
Cedartown 12:00 M.  
Arrive E. W. Junction 7:00 P. M.  
" Chattanooga  
TRAINS GOING WEST:  
Leave Atlanta 7:40 A. M.  
Cedartown 9:15 " "  
Cross Plains 12:00 M.  
Arrive Cross Plains 2:02 P. M.  
Jacksonville  
Special care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.  
Trains leave East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Randall at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.  
T. J. NICHOLL,  
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.  
Feb 5th.

# CHEAP PROPERTY —FOR—

# SALE

## JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

### No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 10 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has an excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$8000.

### No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, 150 Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$800.

### No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 90 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

### No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, 1 tenant house, 1 framed cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Is good resin. Price \$1000.

### No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E. W. and ET&V A. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each  
in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square at bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land  
6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choctolocco Valley



\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



# COMER & TRAPP, Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS AND DANIEL PRATT GINS. Bagging and Ties a Specialty. Try us Before Buying, and Ship us Your Cotton, Next Fall. Anniston Alabama

## POWDERLY IN THE WEST.

RESPECT AND ADMIRATION THE ONE SENTIMENT EXPRESSED.

The Time Gone By for a Deposition of Mr. Powderly at the Minneapolis Convention. The Grand Master Elected a Delegate from Naticke-Labor News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—J. P. McGaughey, secretary of the general co-operative board, Knights of Labor, and one of the best posted men on labor matters in the west, was interviewed to-day as to the feeling toward Mr. Powderly. He recently made a trip through the entire west in the interest of the general executive board, and repudiated the claims of the eastern press that the west is up in arms against Mr. Powderly.

The time has gone by for a deposition of Mr. Powderly at the coming Minneapolis convention, even if the majority wished it, as the constitution makes sixty days notice and a vote by each district assembly necessary. This is not now possible. The only other course is to ask Mr. Powderly to resign. McGaughey says that during his visit to all the assemblies in Naticke, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California, he heard but one sentiment, that of respect and admiration for Mr. Powderly. McGaughey says there is some opposition to him among the Chicago anarchists and the Milwaukee brewers, but that this fact strengthened him with the rest of the order.

**Socialists in the Labor Party.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The capture of the United Labor meeting of the Tenth Assembly district by the Socialists last evening prompted a United Press reporter to interview Dr. McGlynn and Henry George upon the effect of the admission of the Socialists into the party. Dr. McGlynn said: "There is a small percentage of Socialists who are well disciplined and reasonable, and who want to unite with the Labor party, and we are glad to have them. They are willing to adopt our platform as a whole, but if they work in any of their extreme Socialist aims we will simply vote them down, about as we do to some, or something like that. There is no danger of their capturing our party," Henry George said: "There is no danger to the Labor party from them."

**Powderly Elected a Delegate.**  
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Knights of Labor convention at Naticke completed its labors last night. Master Workman Powderly was elected delegate to the National convention at Minneapolis. This honor was conferred upon Powderly because his "Mother" assembly was represented at the convention. Resolutions were adopted demanding the enforcement of two weeks' pay bill throughout the territory. If companies refuse to comply with the law, the knights will appeal to the courts.

**New Labor Organization.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A National Trades assembly of painters, grocers, decorators and paper hangers has been formed in this city. Delegates representing organizations in seventeen different states were present, and a charter, designating the assembly as No. 210, was received. The session will be continued to-morrow.

**Pinkerton Detectives Relieved.**  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Sixty special Pinkerton detectives have been relieved from duty at the West Leisenger coke works. Twenty returned to New York and forty to Chicago yesterday afternoon. About forty remain on duty at Leisenger. They will probably be relieved in a few days. Work has been generally resumed.

**Big Strike Expected.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Ocean Steamship Lines have made an agreement, and bonded one and under a \$200,000 forfeit, to employ non-union and union longshoremen indifferently. The plan will begin with the unloading of the Germanic to-morrow, and a strike and long fight is expected to result.

**Pinkerton Sues a Mayor.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Pinkerton have sued Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, for \$100,000 on account of his utterances against them during the last coal handlers' strike.

## A DEAD TOWN.

**Craig Tolliver's Widow Conducting the Only Business in Morehead.**  
LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—Col. John B. Cottleman and Adj. Roger Williams have returned from Morehead where they had been sent by Governor Knott to inquire into the propriety of sending troops to attend the sessions of the circuit court, which is to convene there next Monday. Troops have been asked for by Judge Cole, Sheriff Hogg and others. The sheriff is in Mr. Sterling and declares that he will not go to Morehead to attend court unless troops are sent to maintain the peace.

The governor's commissioners, after examining the situation carefully, decided to report adversely to sending troops to Morehead. The town is a dead town. Every business house is closed and the streets are empty, except the one small grocery store and a saloon, the latter being carried on by the widow of Craig Tolliver. The rainy hotel is also open. With these exceptions no business whatever is carried on at Morehead. The town is under a curfew and night by forty members of the Law and Order army, and these men, armed with the Winchester rifles, are the only ones to be seen moving around.

They are constantly on the alert for an attack from the Tolliver gang, and rumors of the close proximity of the gang to the town have been heard every day. All members of the Law and Order society object to the presence of troops, and people who are known to have been on the other side are vehement in their request for military aid. The force expresses their ability to protect citizens and aid the court in full execution of the law. It is the general feeling that if the sheriff is removed, or if it should be removed, the Tollivers will swoop down upon the town and avenge the death of their chief. It is known that an organization for that purpose is in the making at Morehead, and the chances are that some bloodshed will follow at the slightest opportunity for an attack. The presence of troops might temporarily avert this, but the only true solution of the bloody feud is to let the citizens of Rowan county settle it among themselves.

**Heavy Fire Losses.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Tribune quotes the president of one leading fire insurance company as saying that the losses by fire during the past few months have destroyed all profit in the insurance business, and that unless better luck ensues all the companies will have to greatly increase their rates or quit business. The losses throughout the country for the last two months have been as high as \$100,000,000 a year, or four or five times the normal ratio. A good many of the fires are attributed to the incendiary

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Decrease of Membership in the Eastern States.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Providence, R. I., special says: The announcement of the reports of the Massachusetts Knights of Labor showing that the order has lost largely in membership creates no surprise in this state, where the order has exercised but little influence on the course of industry for many months. When the manufacturers of Rhode Island organized for self-protection in a young age, they received the aid of the order, but they have since then refused to have their business, and to this resolve they have strictly adhered. The manufacturers have in every instance refused to arbitrate or listen to any suggestion to arbitration by committees of the Knights of Labor, and they have given unequivocal evidence of their purpose to adhere to this line of conduct.

While there has been no lockout of Knights of Labor as such, membership in the order is not a recommendation to promotion in the mills, and the acceptance of office in a Knight of Labor assembly is considered as standing in the way, not exactly of employment, but of an employer's favor and confidence. This is the actual situation in the great industries of this state, and apparently also of Massachusetts, and it is not surprising, therefore, that there is a decrease in membership.

**Politics in Labor Arbitration.**  
LYNN, Mass., July 28.—The first instance wherein manufacturers have capitulated to the board of arbitration has occurred here. For three weeks an endeavor has been made to adjust wages at the factory of Runney Brothers, who refused to reorganize the board, believing that the workers were too much for the policy controlling its members. The firm has ordered to refer the disputed question to three disinterested men. This plan is satisfactory to the knights.

**Ice Men Strike.**  
NEW YORK, July 28.—The drivers and helpers employed by the Mutual Benefit Ice company struck successfully this morning for an advance of wages to \$13 and \$12 respectively. Heretofore they received \$12 and \$10 a week.

## PROHIBITION.

**Texas to Vote on Amendment Next Thursday—Mississippi Prohibitionists.**  
PORT WORTH, July 31.—The anti-prohibition state barbecue, held here yesterday, was the occasion of bringing together the largest gathering of people ever seen in this city. The barbecue was held on the grounds of the Texas State Fair. Thirty thousand people visited the barbecue grounds during the day. On June 30 the prohibitionists gave a big barbecue. Yesterday's demonstration was to offset that. After all the special trains had pulled into the depot a procession was formed, headed by Gen. W. Ross, the venerable father of Governor Ross, in a handsome, decorated carriage drawn by four horses, and it proceeded through the city to the barbecue grounds.

Speeches were made from two platforms by Congressman Rogers, C. Mills and Seth Shepard, of Dallas. The prohibition issue is the first question on which the people of Texas have been fairly divided at the polls, and the excitement in hotly contested counties during the last few weeks of the canvass has been intense. Conservative union on both sides coincide that the majority on August 4 will be small whichever way the election goes.

**In Mississippi.**  
JACKSON, Miss., July 31.—Bishop Gallowsay presided over the Prohibition convention here yesterday. There were 300 delegates present from thirty-three of the seventy-four counties in the state. A hot discussion took place between the friends of total prohibition and those who thought the present local option law was as radical as could be enforced as present.

## HUNG BY A MOB.

**Lee Shellenberger Taken from the Nebraska City Jail and Hung.**  
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 28.—Lee Shellenberger, who was in jail here under suspicion of having killed a family beating his nine-year-old girl last fall, was hanged Sunday morning. The party which did the work was composed of determined farmers from the vicinity of Shellenberger's former home. They organized near the cemetery, south of the city, and at about 1:30 a. m. they started for the jail. The gates were easily taken by surprise and were easily overcome. A number of the mob surrounded the court house square, standing guard while others entered the building and tried to batter in the iron door on the south side of the jail, but it resisted so firmly that the sheriff, who is situated directly across the prisoner's cell, was broken into and an opening forced through the floor, which consumed nearly half an hour, until the cell was reached.

At 2:30 a. m. a shout told that the crowd had reached the jail, and a minute afterwards the prisoner was brought out of the door, apparently half carried and half pushed. Some one was in a tree immediately in front of the court house. In an instant the rope was ready. Shellenberger seemed incapable of speech. Then there was a shout, a pull and the body was dangling in the air.

**Wreck on the Lake.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 28.—An anchor line propeller Alaska arrived at this port at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, bringing with her the captain and mate of the schooner-boat Theodore M. Perry, which went down on Lake Erie in Friday night's gale while being towed by the tugboat Powers. The following persons were on board: Captain M. C. Copley, of Saginaw; James Cover, of Buffalo; Benjamin Kinnicut, of Saginaw; James W. Wismar, cook, and J. H. McCormack, a passenger. Capt. McCormack was saved by clinging to the top of the cabin, and the mate, Hugh Dering, by hanging on to the forecastle deck.

**Charged With Train Wrecking.**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—George H. Whitney, a locomotive engineer, was arrested here yesterday by Detective Frank Tuff, charged with wrecking a Missouri Pacific train near Independence in the spring of 1901, while the great southwest strike was in progress. Whitney is charged with a deliberate attempt to wreck a passenger train which was frustrated by reason of an extra freight, of which the wreckers knew nothing, being put on ahead of the passenger. Whitney came here a few days ago from Birmingham, Ala., where he had been charged with burglary. He denies all knowledge of the wreck. Other arrests are expected.

**Powder Mill Explosion.**  
THOMASTON, Me., July 28.—The Warren powder mill blew up this morning at 8 o'clock. They had started up the kermelling mill, in which were thirty kegs of powder three minutes previous to the explosion. George Shepherd, a workman, aged thirty years, was instantly killed, being literally torn to pieces. The explosion was felt for miles around. The same mill was blown up last February.

**Hardware Failure.**  
RIPON, Wis., July 28.—The failure of Nohl Brothers, dealers in hardware and groceries, is announced. Their liabilities

## OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

AN INTERESTING REPORT OF THE YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

**Aggregate Collections by States and Territories During the Past Fiscal Year.**  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury preliminary report showing the operation of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were \$118,835,737. The total collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were \$116,002,903, which, compared with the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, show an increase in favor of the latter year of \$1,832,834.

The following figures show the aggregate collections by states and territories during the last fiscal year: Alabama, \$78,512; Arkansas, \$97,630; California, \$2,081,241; Colorado, \$290,154; Connecticut, \$481,495; Delaware, \$233,307; Florida, \$232,903; Georgia, \$394,705; Illinois, \$2,133,707; Indiana, \$1,250,638; Kansas, \$211,194; Kentucky, \$124,417,534; Louisiana, \$543,748; Maine, \$50,299; Maryland, \$2,525,507; Massachusetts, \$2,471,131; Michigan, \$181,007; Minnesota, \$554,088; Mississippi, \$42,604; Missouri, \$7,889,097; Montana, \$101,150; Nebraska, \$2,933,404; Nevada, \$70,419; New Hampshire, \$67,502; New Jersey, \$1,250,181; New Mexico, \$1,250,181; New York, \$13,896,795; Ohio, \$1,532,318; Pennsylvania, \$3,124,357; Rhode Island, \$230,331; South Carolina, \$100,140; Tennessee, \$1,012,516; Texas, \$2,933,404; Vermont, \$30,119; Virginia, \$2,124,006; West Virginia, \$394,965; Wisconsin, \$1,184,984. Total by states and territories, \$118,835,737.

The larger collections by single districts in the various states are given as follows: First Illinois, \$1,057,928; First Missouri, \$581,035; First Ohio, \$1,057,928; First Pennsylvania, \$1,057,928; First Virginia, \$1,057,928; First West Virginia, \$1,057,928; First Wisconsin, \$1,057,928; First Kentucky, \$1,057,928; First Tennessee, \$1,057,928; First Mississippi, \$1,057,928; First Alabama, \$1,057,928; First Arkansas, \$1,057,928; First Louisiana, \$1,057,928; First Texas, \$1,057,928; First Florida, \$1,057,928; First Georgia, \$1,057,928; First South Carolina, \$1,057,928; First North Carolina, \$1,057,928; First Virginia, \$1,057,928; First West Virginia, \$1,057,928; First Kentucky, \$1,057,928; First Tennessee, \$1,057,928; First Mississippi, \$1,057,928; First Alabama, \$1,057,928; First Arkansas, \$1,057,928; First Louisiana, \$1,057,928; First Texas, \$1,057,928; First Florida, \$1,057,928; First Georgia, \$1,057,928; First South Carolina, \$1,057,928; First North Carolina, \$1,057,928; 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## SHORT TALKS.

The *Republican* has not advised the citizens of Anniston and the citizens of Anniston, who are building a technological school. On the contrary the *Republican* stated that if the Methodists placed a college there they would support it heartily and that Anniston wanted a denominational school, she would do as well to tie on to the Methodists as to another denomination. In another paragraph, not in the communication suggesting a subscription of fifty thousand dollars of the proposed Howland fund to the technological school, this paper voiced the general opinion that this was a divergent and designed to kill off the proposed Methodist school.

The editor of the *Republican* aims to be a brevet Methodist and to have about as lively an interest in the affairs of that great denomination as some of "us." He further claims the right, as a newspaper editor, to comment on current events and to state historical facts in connection therewith, without being subject to the charge of "interference." It is a fact that the Methodists in this State did abandon their colleges at Florence and Auburn and donated the buildings to the State. If the church should revive its policy of maintaining denominational schools and should establish a successful institution of learning at Anniston, we should rejoice at its success and contribute to its support to the extent of our means.

We adhere to the opinion expressed that Anniston or Birmingham or both are proper places for a technological school. As to whether Mr. Noble will or will not build the one at Anniston we have not taken the trouble to enquire. We regard that gentleman as capable of determining his own course of action in any given matter and amply capable of taking care of himself, and consequently we give no concern whatever to his affairs. With some gentlemen in Anniston, however, it is different. They miss no opportunity, however slim, of rushing into the championship of that individual. If the *Republican* can now and then afford these gentlemen a coveted opportunity, they should thank the paper for it.

Some time ago ago we saw a statement in a Birmingham paper that a rock had been sent to Birmingham which smelt strongly of kerosene, and that it was a favorable oil indication. A few miles west of Jacksonville, on the line of the Jacksonville, Gadsden and Atlanta Railroad, the same character of rock abounds. Some of it has been brought to the *Republican* office. It smells strongly of kerosene. It much resembles limestone rock, if indeed it is not limestone. If it be true that this is a good indication of oil, we may live to see the day oil and gas wells will abound in the near vicinity of Jacksonville, and numberless industries here will be supported by the same. The fact is this section of country is fabulously rich in many things besides iron and manganese, and, when the world finds it out, things will hum here and hereabouts. Meantime it is the duty of everybody to miss no opportunity to advertise this section. Jacksonville and the country contiguous ought to have an exhibit at the Piedmont fair in Atlanta. We could make a most creditable and remarkable show in the way of natural resources.

The Montgomery Dispatch is stirring the subject of the coming State election. That event is rather too far away to excite much public interest just yet. However, the public may be a little curious to know what the Dispatch thinks of the matter and we give it. The Dispatch writer takes it for granted that Gov. Seay, Treasurer Smith and Auditor Burke will succeed themselves. He thinks the offices of Secretary of State and Superintendent of Education will be warmly contested for. He

not informed whether Superintendent Palmer will be a candidate for re-election or not.

The canvass is not likely to be a very exciting one in any event. Neither will it be so in the counties, unless some very formidable gentleman should tackle Gen. Morgan for the United States Senate and thus bring the matter before the counties in the election of members of the Legislature. In that event lively times may be expected in many counties of the State, Calhoun being among the number.

Col. Hanson, of Macon, Ga., who has "made the tariff a study for nine years," was brought to Talladega county by the Protectionists to make a speech to the people of that county and convince them it was a good thing to allow themselves taxed forty-two per cent. in order to build up the private interests of a few manufacturers who, mayhap, at some future time, will locate in Talladega. According to accounts Col. Hanson made a speech entirely satisfactory to himself and those who brought him there. Gen. Lawler announced his intention of replying to him at another time, and Gen. Lawler will no doubt do so satisfactorily to the Democracy of Talladega. By the way, have the Protectionists of Calhoun and Talladega no men of sufficient ability to discuss the tariff, and is this the reason they import speakers from Pennsylvania and Georgia? If they know why they are Protectionists they ought to be able to tell the reason and defend their faith.

The constantly swelling tax returns of Calhoun county ought to be a matter of congratulation to the people of the county. It means a general prosperity and an ever decreasing tax rate. This year, notwithstanding the fact that the county has within the past two years spent considerable sums in public improvements, the tax rate has been very materially reduced. Next year the list of assessable property will be greatly increased at several points in the county, and in a few years the tax on the railroads of the county alone will afford a revenue sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses of the county, leaving the money collected from tax on the balance of the property in the county to be applied to the construction of suitable houses for the poor, iron bridges over important streams, well constructed highways and other public improvements, if the people will that the tax shall be so applied. The following is the amount of property given in for assessment this year and the tax thereon:

Realty	\$2,960,893.
Personalty	2,066,078.
Total value	\$5,026,971.
State tax on Realty	\$16,284.91
Personalty	11,543.20
Co. " Realty	11,843.57
Personalty	\$2,264.31
	\$47,935.99

Polls 2466.  
" tax \$3,639.

## FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Joschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

American citizens who were on the eve of leaving for Texas to open new drug stores have begun to unpack.—*Courier Journal*.

## TARIFF TALK.

### A FREE TRADE PAPER ON ALABAMA POLITICS.

In the Protectionist Sentiment Growing in the State—A General Review of the Outlook in the Birmingham District—Capital News.

Special to Birmingham Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Post contains the following this morning: "There can be no denial of the fact that the protection doctrine is gaining ground with wonderful rapidity in Alabama," says a Montgomery correspondent of the New York Sun. The correspondent himself offers testimony to show that this is not the fact. He says: "The failure of Congressman Bankhead, of the Birmingham District, to put himself squarely and unequivocally on a protection platform during his canvass in 1886 lost him, according to this correspondent, Jefferson county, of which Birmingham is the site." This may be true, but Bankhead was elected by a good majority, and he is a low tariff man. Now look at the situation. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, of Birmingham, represented this district for eight years, but having voted with Randall in 1884, he was turned down in the Democratic Convention to make room for John M. Martin, of Tusculoosa, who promised to do better. The latter voted with Randall in 1886, and was refused a re-nomination for a second term, and John H. Bankhead, of Fayette Court-house was substituted, who is with Cleveland and Carlisle on the tariff. The Democrats of the district will not seem, have either a protectionist or a Birmingham man, and now, for the first time in ten years, they have a low tariff Congressman. What is the sign of the speed of protection in Alabama where protectionists, instead of gaining a Congressman, lose the only one they have, and in the Birmingham district that? On the Senatorial race the same correspondent says that beyond all question the tariff reformers still have a decided majority in the State, and Senator Morgan does not jeopardize his re-election by appearing as their champion.

Further Alabama opinions are awaited with pleasure and confidence.

### A Certain Cure for Catarrh.

TRIMBLE, TEX., Feb. 28, 1887.  
Gentlemen—For seven years I have had catarrh. Three years of that time I was unable to work. Unfortunately, early in my affliction my breath became very offensive. For seven years I could smell nothing, and I had no taste. How offensive my breath was all those seven years I need not tell. What were my sufferings of mind at not being able to taste or smell anything, can be easily imagined. I was treated by physicians all during that time, and I tried numerous medicines advertised. I bought one course of treatment I saw advertised for \$14 that was not worth five cents. Last spring a year ago a pamphlet from the Swift Specific Company came under my notice, and I determined to try the Specific. Fourteen small bottles completely cured me that spring and summer. Worked in the crop for the first time in four years, and I have been working right along since without having the slightest return of catarrh. The wonderful cure of me has been the means of bringing S. S. Swift to the successful notice of many neighbors. I regard it as a wonderful blood purifier, and a certain cure of catarrh when given a fair trial.

Yours truly,  
SAM A. COLES.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

### Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga. says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them Sold by W. M. Nesbit.

## AN IMAGINARY LOVER.

The Romantic Delusion of Miss Florence Stone—An Extraordinary Case.

A few days ago the New York papers published an interesting account of the melancholy romance of Miss Florence Stone, of Boston who, it was stated, had been engaged to be married to a wealthy English gentleman, whose sudden death at sea on the eve of the expected marriage, had brought the brilliant wedding preparations to a sad termination. An extraordinary and sensational sequel to this story is contained in the revelation that the supposed English lover was an imaginary person, and the story of his death at sea and all the elaborate and unique arrangements of Miss Stone's marriage to him are the outcome of the lady's disordered brain. The circumstantial narrative relating thereto presents phenomena which it is believed by medical men have had no parallel in the history of the disorder of the senses. Miss Stone is now at the house of one of her friends in the neighborhood of Madison avenue, New York, stricken with nervous prostration, and in a critical physical condition. She is under the medical care of Dr. Milton Josiah Roberts, Dr. George F. Shredy and Dr. J. Leonard Corning, assisted by trained nurses, who are in attendance upon her night and day.

Dr. Roberts, in his house on Madison avenue, told what he knew about this very remarkable case. He said: "I have known Miss Stone for many years; she is a young lady of great accomplishments, of liberal education, in every way fitted to be the wife of a wealthy man, and to adorn his home. She has had, however, a fixed hallucination for nearly a year past, as we now learn to our dismay, that has brought this great suffering upon herself, sorrow, anxiety and in some instances, vexation among her friends.

"Miss Stone is now about thirty-six years of age; when she was about twenty-two she entered into a matrimonial engagement that was broken off, and I think that this circumstance probably gave a bias to her mental condition that has resulted in the present development. Whether that is so or not, she devoted her time largely to literary work, writing many interesting and clever stories, some of which have been published, and fragments of novels that I have read, showing considerable literary ability.

"She was a daughter of a wealthy father who met with business reverses so serious in their pecuniary extent as to render it necessary that she should take a position as governess. In that capacity for several years she has lived in the families of many distinguished people in various parts of the United States and Europe. Her present engagement of that character was with Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, of Chestnut Hill, Boston. During her engagement with the Coffin family she last fall visited New York. On her return to Boston she told Mrs. Coffin she had met a gentleman in New York to whom she had been some years before engaged; that the engagement had been broken off; that he had married, but that his wife had died; that he had proposed marriage to her and that she had become again engaged to him, and that they were shortly to be married; that his name was Crowninshield; that he lived in England, and that he was very wealthy.

"She described with considerable minuteness her accidental and literal running against him on a crowded pavement on one of the streets of New York; that he raised his hat to a very gentlemanly manner to her, as if apologizing for his apparent rudeness; that in doing so their eyes met; that he then said, 'Pardon me, I think I have the honor of your acquaintance,' and that each then recognized the other. He expressed his regret, she said, that he had not the pleasure of knowing by what name to address her, he presuming of course that she was married. She told him that she had not married. He then told her of his marriage and of his wife's death; that he ultimate outcome of their talk was that, on the strength of the renewal of their early affection, he became again engaged.

"Mrs. Coffin expressed her regret to Miss Stone that she had not invited Mr. Crowninshield to Boston, and that she and Mr. Coffin would have had great pleasure in receiving him as a guest. She immediately replied that she had not had an opportunity of doing so, because Mr. Crowninshield was on his way to the Northwest to make inquiries in regard to a large tract of land he was interested in, and was anxious to get back to England as soon as he could.

"In a few days after this conversation she read to Mrs. Coffin what appeared to be extracts from a letter written by Mr. Crowninshield, in which the alleged writer described the character and value of the land, saying that it had increased far beyond the writer's expectations in value, that it was then worth from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and that he proposed to give it to her; that deeds had been prepared in her wedded name, but that these deeds could not be signed until after they were married.

"A subsequent letter from Mr. Crowninshield was apparently received by her, in which he explained the defectiveness of the title to the land, and the imperative necessity of his going at once to Yokohama, in Japan, to see the only person in the world who could give him a clear title. In this letter he explained the absolute necessity of his returning direct to England from Japan, and asked her to consent to meet him there to be married, instead of his returning to the United States for that event, as decided upon when they met.

"She gave her consent to this arrangement by letter, and she produced subsequently cablegrams professing to be from Mr. Crowninshield, which she read to Mrs. Coffin, thanking her for agreeing to their marriage in England, and telling her that he would give her the particulars which he desired carried out as to their marriage by mail.

"In due course of time a letter apparently came from Mr. Crowninshield, in which he was very effusive in his thanks for her compliance with his desire to have the marriage in England, and as a reward for this concession he authorized her to invite all the relatives and friends she wished to be present at the wedding, to accompany her to England, and that he would authorize the payment of all the expenses connected with their voyage and return to this country.

"As illustrative of the minuteness with which this delusion developed itself in one of these letters, purporting to be from Mr. Crowninshield, which Florence read to Mrs. Coffin, he alludes to Florence, saying that she had been engaged in sweeping out her room and making it neat in appearance, and on that commented in this wise: 'What a— nonsense this is about you sweeping your room; are there no servants in America?' In a later letter alluded to be from him, he expressed his regret at using this violent language, and craves Miss Stone's forgiveness for using it.

"In her immediate circle of friends in Boston this alleged engagement was talked about, and all the curious inquiries of female friends as to details were met by Miss Stone with the most plausible and ready explanations. Mrs. Coffin is a lady in every respect, and did not, in any case, make any effort to read the letters or observe their postmark. Florence was throughout all her life a truthful pure-minded good girl, whose sense of honor and veracity was of the keenest kind. During all the time of deception, lasting nearly a year, actively engaged in the family of Mrs. Coffin, and on four evenings of the week giving French lessons to a class of adults, for which she was eminently qualified speaking French as fluently as English. Thus, you see, she was leading a double life—that of her regular occupation and this

ideal existence perfected, entirely from her imagination.

"A few weeks ago she left Mrs. Coffin for New York, ostensibly to complete the arrangements for her voyage to Europe and also that of her friends. Soon after her arrival she called here upon me at this house, and came stepping lightly and blithely into this room. I was surprised and delighted to see her. I knew nothing of this engagement, but I remarked upon her cheerful and happy expression and jokingly said, 'Are you going to be married?' To my surprise she replied, 'Yes; you've guessed it.' I remarked that I hoped for her sake he was a wealthy man. She answered that he was, that he had abundance of money. She then gave me some of the details, invited me to be one of the wedding party, which invitation I had to decline; but upon her pressing me to make her house my home when I did go to London I gave a cheerful consent. I heard her story all in good faith and was as much deceived as any of her other friends. I had not the slightest misgiving as to its truthfulness, and the only reflection I made about it was in an observation I made to my mother at dinner, that it was a very strange coincidence that Florence's marriage should come about very much in the same way as she had described the engagement and wedding of one of her characters in her unfinished novel, the manuscript of which I had read.

"I did not see any more of Florence until Saturday night week. I came into this room about eleven o'clock of that night, having been out nearly all day, and I found upon my desk a piece of paper, on which was written a message that Florence desired to see me. I went to the house of the friend where she was staying. I found her in bed in a very nervous state, sleepless. I administered a soporific. She obtained some sleep, but I remained there all night.

"But to make this intricate story more intelligible, I must go back a little of the incident I have just related. On the morning of the Saturday that I visited Florence at midnight the crisis in her delusion had arrived. Her friends whom she had invited to her English wedding were prepared to start; many of them had made elaborate and expensive additions to their toilet, and were on the tip-toe of expectation of a jaunt to Europe, for which nearly all the expenses would be paid by somebody else. Part of the announced programme was that money orders to pay their traveling expenses to New York should be sent them about a week before the sailing of the steamship Etruria to Liverpool, last Saturday, the vessel the wedding party was to embark upon.

"Florence had not the money to pay for these money orders. She had a painful realization that she could not idealize dollars and cents. Unless she sent this money there would be an exposure to her delusion. This was an objective fact that thrust itself upon her reason for solution. There were two ways she could solve it—she could commit suicide or Mr. Crowninshield must die. She decided upon the latter alternative. She sent to Mrs. Coffin and to all her invited friends telegrams stating that Mr. Crowninshield had died on the voyage. Having done that she returned to the house where she is now staying. To those friends she told the story of the receipt of cablegrams announcing Mr. Crowninshield's death, of an interview at the Astor House, and the hurried departure of Mr. Crowninshield's agent who had left her in the care of a gentleman friend, who had her driven home in a carriage.

"Florence's telegram to Mrs. Coffin brought that lady from Boston, and when I arrived at the house on Saturday night Mrs. Coffin was there. We had, of course, accepted the story of Florence as true, and had acted in regard to her friends in accordance therewith. On Monday morning I suggested that the Cunard Company ought to be told of what had occurred, so that they could make

another disposition of the ten staterooms that had been engaged. I sent a messenger to that office, and he returned with the amazing intelligence to us that they knew nothing of any Miss Florence Stone or the engagement of ten staterooms for any party. I went to Florence, told her what the message was, and said, 'how is this?' She then confessed all, and our own 'involuntary' deception was revealed to our astonished mental vision. That, I think, is substantially the story. Florence is still living in two worlds. She has yet the illusion of living in social splendor and of having all the pleasures of life at her beck and call. But she is utterly irresponsible and greatly to be pitied.

## HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Whole Family Butchered in their Beds.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 6.—Information has just been received of a most horrible tragedy occurring last night, about twelve miles from here, in this county. Reports say Captain Richard Woolfolk, a well-known farmer, his wife, four children and Mrs. Weston, aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, were found murdered in the house this morning, having been knocked in the head and their throats cut. Tom G. Woolfolk, son of Capt. Woolfolk by his first wife, is suspected of the crime and was arrested. The deputy sheriff and coroner went out to the scene of the murder. Owing to the distance from the city full particulars cannot be had just now.

Late and further details from the scene of the Woolfolk tragedy developed the fact that there were nine victims instead of seven, as first reported. Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Woolfolk their six children, ranging in ages from eighteen months to twenty years; and Mrs. Weston, an aunt of Mrs. Woolfolk, aged eighty.

The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Thomas G. Woolfolk, son of the captain's first wife, who was sleeping in the house. His statement was that sometime before daybreak he was aroused by groans and the sound of blows proceeding from his parent's room. His half brother Richard ran into the room which adjoins his, and thinking that a murder was being committed he (Thomas) jumped from a window in his night clothes and ran to the house of a negro three or four hundred yards distant to get them to arouse the neighborhood. He says he was afraid to return fearing that he himself would be murdered, but went back after half an hour. No help had arrived and he went in to see if the family had been murdered. He found them all dead. He stepped in a pool of blood in passing and left foot prints on the floor. He found his step-mother laying so that her head was on the floor and her body on the bed. He then changed his clothing. By this time a crowd had arrived, and soon after was taken into custody.

The evidence before the jury was circumstantial throughout. The crowd continued to grow in size, and indications pointed strongly to lynching. Sheriff Westcott told the jury to withhold their verdict until he could get the prisoner away, and then making all arrangements, slipped Woolfolk out of the house in a hurry, and drove away so rapidly that the crowd had hardly time to realize the departure. The prisoner was brought to Macon and safely lodged in jail, where he talked of the crime coolly, but made no admissions.

His motive is said to be a desire to gain possession of his father's property for himself and his two sisters, children of the first wife.

## A White Frost.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—There was a white frost in this section this morning, and the thermometer registered about forty degrees.

Governor Hill, of New York, plays with all the little children near the executive mansion in Albany every day.



# The Republican.

AUGUST 13, 1887.

The Montgomery Dispatch notes the fact that the Birmingham Chronicle is constantly "making things" at Col. Robt. McKee, of this place. We doubt, if the Dispatch had not so stated, whether Col. McKee would ever have known that the Chronicle was so performing. No copy of the paper is received in this part of the country. If he had seen the Chronicle with its "flings" most probably he would have paid no attention to it.

We see it stated that the Birmingham papers contain a call for a reunion of the Tenth Alabama Regiment at Springville, St. Clair county, in September. If a good attendance is desired, the committee should furnish every paper in this section of the State with the call, so that all might be advised of the time and place in time. Springville was chosen as the point of meeting last year at the reunion but the date was left to the committee.

The trial of Isaac H. Vincent, defaulting State Treasurer, is progressing in Montgomery. His lawyers are contesting every inch of ground, with the hope, we suppose, of getting him off on some technicality of the law. It appears from Vincent's own testimony that he was a pigeon easily plucked and particularly the meat of Fred Wolfe, a Montgomery banker at that time, who seduced him into gambling on futures. His testimony lacks the appearance of candor, but even as delivered it shows most reckless and criminal use of State funds and a most wonderful and amazing confidence in Wolfe, who conducted his cotton gambling operations for him. He took Wolfe's word entirely as to whether he had lost or won on cotton and even allowed that individual to buy and sell for him without his knowledge, reporting gains or losses, (mostly losses) whenever it suited him. It is difficult to believe such a story as Vincent told on the stand.

Replying to the puerile argument of the protectionists that the farming class are all to be made rich, after awhile, tending the operations of the various manufacturing enterprises of the country, a Talladega county farmer says, in the Mountain Home, in reply to one of the articles of Mr. McElderly:

"In lieu of our present system he advises truck farming, in order to feed the labor of our infant industries. Why, my dear sir, a one horse cart load of truck would glut the market, any day, at either Ironaton or Jennifer."

Just so Jedge. And you might have added that two good plantations planted in vegetables would so glut the Birmingham market that potatoes wouldn't be worth 20 cents a bushel there, and that a single Calhoun county farm, devoted wholly to truck farming, would more than supply Anniston.

These Protectionists forget that the great industry of farming is a far bigger thing than anything else in this country and that one article alone raised by the farmers for export—cotton—sells every year for more than three hundred million of dollars.

## "A SOCKDOLOGER."

Mr. Saml Noble writes to the Talladega Mountain Home what the Hot Blast calls a "sockdologer," in which he charges the low price of lands and general financial disaster in Pennsylvania in the year 1840 to a low tariff, which had then existed nine years.

The panic of 1840 was general, and affected Alabama and Mississippi and other agricultural States, that could not have been benefited by a protective tariff, as much if not even more than Pennsylvania. In Alabama the panic followed an unexampled flush time in money matters and the wild speculation growing out of that condition of things. Wild cat banks flourished and Alabama loaned money freely to her own citizens without adequate security. In other states it was as bad. The whole State of Mississippi almost was sold under the Sheriff's hammer. Lands were worth nothing. The tariff had nothing to do with it. It was the logical outgrowth of wild and reckless speculation growing out of the flush times.

If Mr. Noble charges the panic of 1840 to the tariff, what will he do with the panic of 1873, which occurred when we had a higher tariff than even now?

## Where Does It Come In?

A writer in the Talladega Mountain Home thus disposes of one of the favorite arguments of Protectionists as to the improvement of the condition of labor under a high protective tariff. He might have added all the discontent, the strikes, the strife between employer and employee, occur in establishments protected by the tariff laws of the country, which, to say the least of it, does not indicate that the condition of laboring men about the protected industries of the country is a very happy and satisfactory one:

"These iron masters are regarded by some as public benefactors, by reason of the fact that they pay common unskilled labor from ninety cents to one dollar a day; which they claim is more than can possibly be made by farming. Well, sir, let us see how this will pan out. The furnace man works 313 days, for which he receives \$313. You may deduct from this \$18 00 for house rent; and \$52 00 for fuel, which leaves him \$513 00 (to say nothing of other expenses) with which he has to feed, clothe, educate and pay medical bills for a family—a fraction over \$26 00 a head. There is no chance for the poor fellow ever to have a bank account.

"Take the same man on a good farm, with land, stock and implements furnished him, and working for half the crop, we will say that he makes five bales of cotton; his half at 8 cents per pound, is worth \$100; he makes 200 bushels of corn; his half at 75 cents per bushel is worth \$75 00; put his half of the wheat and oat crop at \$35 000, his half of the sorghum crop at \$25 00, and his half of the fodder and cotton seed at \$15 00, a garden well cultivated, say \$25 00 besides a melon patch, from which he can realize all of \$20 00, aside from an abundant supply for his family. He pays no house rent and his wood is procured at such a time as his service is not needed in his crop. On the farm his wife and older children can render him material service in making and gathering his crop. These figures are not extravagant, as such crops are being made all over this country every year.

Here you have the furnace man working twelve hours per day, every day in the year for \$213 00, and the cropper working eight hours per day for ten months and realizing \$320 00.

I would be pleased to know where the benefaction comes in."

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.

A railroad disaster occurred on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, near Chatsworth, Illinois, the night of the 10th inst., which surpasses in horror any similar disaster ever recorded in this country. The train was filled with 960 excursionists to Niagara Falls. It was behind time and at the time of the accident was running a mile a minute. Suddenly the engineer discovered a burning trestle in front. It was too late to stop the train and the next instant engine and cars with their load of human freight were piled in one broken, undistinguishable mass. To add to the horror of the situation the wrecked cars, under which were pinned countless wounded and shrieking passengers, caught fire repeatedly and were only extinguished by the superhuman efforts of fifty unhurt passengers who, in the absence of water, could only fight the flames with dry dirt scraped from the earth with bleeding fingers. Accounts agree that 110 dead have already been taken out and many wounded who will die. Later newspaper accounts place the number of killed at 200 and wounded at 140. In one car containing 60 people 50 were killed outright, leaving only one survivor. Most of the unfortunate excursionists were from Peoria, Ill. Owing to the fact that an organized band of ghouls were on hand promptly to rob the dead and wounded, the horrible suspicion has fastened itself upon the public mind that the wreck was deliberately planned for the purpose of robbery.

## HOW IT WORKS.

A farmer, writing in the Talladega Mountain Home, thus relates an incident which very clearly shows the workings of the tariff laws of this country, which tax every man in the country forty-two dollars on every hundred hundred dollars worth of goods that he buys:

"A farmer entered the store and addressing the merchant, said to him that his people were chilling and he wanted some quinine.

Merchant—How much will you have?

Farmer—I reckon a drachm will do me.

Merchant—You had better take an ounce. I can sell it to you for 75c.

Farmer—What? You sell me an ounce for 75c? You must surely be joking.

Merchant—No, sir. I am in earnest, and can assure you that I am making a fair profit at that price.

Farmer—Well, what does this mean? I have paid as much as 50 cents for one of those little blue bottles that I can take at three or four doses. You astonish me. I can't comprehend it.

Merchant—It simply means that Congress has taken the tariff off of quinine, and placed it on the free list, and you see the result.

Farmer—Well, I believe as it is so very cheap I will take two ounces, and try to persuade my folks to season their collards with it, as some of them are chilling almost all the time.

Merchant—If Congress would do the same thing with leather and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, I could sell you any of those articles from 50 to 75 per cent cheaper than I now do and make the same profit.

Farmer—Well, what does all this fuss about the tariff mean anyhow? My neighbors don't talk about anything else scarcely.

Merchant—It simply means that the government, in order to carry on the war and subjugate the South, imposed a high tariff on 3,000 articles that are brought here from foreign countries; and this tariff is collecting about \$100,000,000 more than the necessities of the government requires, and the democratic party are anxious to reduce, and thereby lessen the burdens it imposes on the people; as this tax is paid, in every case, by the consumer."

## A Specimen of Their Civilization.

Chicago Republican newspapers are constantly diatribe on the short comings of the South, and every homicide down this way is seized upon as a pretext to disparage the civilization of the Southern people.

We venture the assertion that nothing like that which occurred at the Chatsworth disaster could have occurred among any class of people at any point in the South.

While ear was piled upon ear, momentarily flicked by the flames, amid 200 dead and twice that number of wounded, the latter suffering the tortures of the damned from broken limbs, the pressure of heavy timbers and the momentary expectation of being roasted alive, human fiends gave themselves up to the pillage of their unfortunate fellow beings, and refused to lend a helping hand to their rescue. Indeed it is thought the wreck was planned by these devils for the purpose of robbery. Here is the account of the inhuman acts of these residents of "God's country."

"They went into the cars when the fire was burning fiercely underneath and when the poor wretches, who were pinned there begged them 'For God's sake to help them out,' stripped them of their watches and jewelry and searched their pockets for money."

When the dead bodies were laid out in the corn field, these laymen turned them over in their search for valuables, and that the plunder was done by an organized gang, was proven by the fact that this morning, out in the corn field, sixteen purses, all empty, were found in one heap."

The catalogue of the State Normal School, at Jacksonville, has been issued and a copy of it laid on our table. This catalogue makes a most creditable showing for this excellent institution and already the good effects of its distribution throughout the State is being felt. All indications now point to a much larger attendance from abroad than at any previous session. The President of the school has spent his vacation at Montague and other points where he could get the full benefit of all the latest and best thought and methods in the educational world and return to his duties refreshed and enthused. The entire faculty are men and women most devoted to their noble profession. The Board of Directors are impressed more than ever with the responsibility of their position and will lend all aid and co-operation to the faculty, and the result will be fine work the coming session.

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

A Batch of Very Readable Jacksonville Jottings.

Special to Birmingham Herald.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 8.—The morning Herald has been received here and is much admired, both for its letter press and the ability with which it is edited.

A worthy negro man, Morgan Williams, had his valuable mules drowned Saturday in Cane creek, which had become suddenly swollen from rains in mountains.

The fact has become apparent that Calhoun county on the whole, so far from being injured by the recent wet spell, has been greatly benefited. The crops of this county this season will be enormous. Some farmers will make corn enough to last them for three years. While very rich in minerals about Jacksonville and elsewhere in the county, Calhoun is one of the best agricultural counties in the State. River bottom lands, the very extensive valleys, and numerous cove and creek bottoms, make up in the aggregate a very fine body of agricultural land. The yield of cotton per acre in Calhoun is greater than in any county in the famous black belt.

as shown by the census, and other crops in proportion.

The State Normal School opens here September 5th, under most favorable auspices. With a fine faculty and an admirable location for health, in a community where prohibition is rigidly enforced, the school grows every year. Its graduates are in great demand as teachers.

Circuit Court opens on the 22d inst. No notable cases on the docket, except several cases involving titles to land held by the Woodstock Iron Company and other parties about Anniston.

The Georgia Central surveyors are running a line from Carrollton to Decatur via Cross Plains. A line has already been surveyed by this place. The people of Jacksonville feel confident of the road, whether it goes by Cross Plains or straight to this point through the mountains.

Maj. Jno. M. Wyly, an active member of the directory of the Jacksonville Land Company, is here, fresh from Tate Springs.

The bank being a certainty, the next effort will be to build a fine hotel and an iron furnace.

## The Birmingham Herald.

This is a new candidate for popular favor which has just begun publication every day in the week at Birmingham. The paper is Democratic with high protective tariff tendencies. The numbers so far received at this office mark it at once as one of the very best and most enterprising in the state. It has an able corps of editors and the mechanical make up of the paper is superior to any paper now published in the State.

## Important to Homesteaders.

MONTGOMERY, July 8.—A great many persons desiring to make homestead and pre-emption entries visit the Land Office, at Montgomery, for that purpose, without first informing themselves of the numbers and description of the land they wish to enter. In such instances the parties are often delayed, or have to return home, and make a second trip to the Land Office before making their entries. All this delay and expense would be obviated if people, who want to make entries, would take the precaution to secure a correct description of the land they desire to enter and bring it with them to the Land Office to make entries. Remember that they must bring the numbers of the land with them, as the officers and clerks are not expected or required to examine the records—to hunt up vacant lands for parties. Don't forget this. When you read this, call your neighbors attention to it, so it may save much annoyance and expense. Always present your numbers and no trouble can arise.

The inspector of this division authorizes and directs the publication of the above.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

P. S.—We most respectfully ask that all the county papers, that do the publishing of final proof notices, will give the above one or two insertions as a matter of news.

J. G. H.

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

## State Normal SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next Session Begins Sept. 5, '87.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday Sept. 5th 1887. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

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J. GOODYKOONTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics.  
MISS LETTIE DOWDELL, English, French and Latin.  
MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, L. I. Natural Sciences, English and Elocution.  
MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.  
MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music.

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**NOTICE NO. 6148.**  
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.  
June 21 1887.  
Notice is hereby given that the following claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Jacksonville, on August 6, 1887, viz: David Sellers Homestead 12906 for the S. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 20 T. 135 N. E. 1/4. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Mr. J. L. HARRIS, Mr. Bonds, George Gory, Aaron Mead, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

**In Chancery.**  
Rowan, Dean & Co., vs. H. T. Snow, L. E. Snow et als.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. Brothers, of counsel for the plaintiff, that the defendant ants H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to affidants, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendant ants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid.

Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

## ELLIS & STEVENSON

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

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ELY BROTHERS, Drugists, Oswego, N. Y.

**Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease.**  
No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind that is sure to be better in a few days. Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

**East and West R. R. of Ala.**  
Quickest Route to  
**Atlanta and the East**

VIA  
**E. & W. JUNCTION**

AND  
**CROSS PLAINS.**

**TRAINS GOING EAST:**  
Leave E. W. Junction 9:15 A. M.  
" Cross Plains 9:45 "  
" Cedartown 12:00 "  
Arrive at Atlanta 6:35 P. M.  
" Chattanooga 7:00 "

**TRAINS GOING WEST:**  
Leave Atlanta 7:40 A. M.  
" Cedartown 9:50 "  
" Cross Plains 12:00 M.  
Arrive Jacksonville 1:25 P. M.

Special care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Ragland at 2:25 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLL,  
G. M. & G. F. & P. A.

## Livery and Sale Stable,

**MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

J. T. NUNNELLY, J. J. BEEBE

## NUNNELLY & SKELTON

## UNDERTAKERS

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala. sept19tf NUNNELLY & SKELTON

## CHEAP

## PROPERTY

## SALE

## BY THE

## JACKSONVILLE

## REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND

## INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county.

For particulars address above.

## No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c, good gin furnished with latest improvements and machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 1 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$8000.

## No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, 19 Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$2000.

## No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres in corn, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres in timber. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

## No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 well enant house, 1 framed cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, once finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Good resair. Price \$1000.

## No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundred acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E. T. & V. R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

## Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square a bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley



CPK Cir. Court Cannon Co. Ark.  
aug13-36

**E. G. MORRIS & SONS**  
MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
**MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.**  
Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys,  
Gearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.**  
AGENTS FOR THE  
**EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE**  
Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of  
forty-three years as a practical mill-wright and has given the highest sat-  
isfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to  
build or repair Mills and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnish-  
ed for new work or repairs on application.  
We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficien-  
cy and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper  
than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed  
to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and cor-  
respondence solicited.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 25th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 5th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours, to sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate-to-wit: The E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 1, T. 13, R. 10. For want of personal property I refer to upon the above described land as the property of John J. Wilson to satisfy said execution.

This July 4th, 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

July 4th.

**NOTICE NO. 4316.**

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.  
April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before me, Judge of the Probate Court of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 10th day of May, 1887, to-wit: J. A. Wood, 114 1/2 Acres of the S. 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 2 N. 11 E., R. 9 E. He claims the foregoing witnesses to prove his claim are residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Thompson, George Thompson, Wm. Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

**MISSISSIPPI.** TO  
**LOUISIANA.**  
**ARKANSAS.**  
**TEXAS AND**  
**THE**  
**WEST AND NORTH-WEST.**

Write for our circular. Sales granted by any of the Western States, granted upon application to  
SAM E. WEBB, President Agt.  
ALEX. S. THOMAS, Attorney, P.O. 21  
GEO. S. BARNUM, G. P. O.  
J. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supt.


R. R. KELLY, C. A. W. SMITH  
**KELLY & SMITH**

**Attorneys at Law**  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts, both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties. last

**JAS. HUTCHISON**  
**HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,**  
(Jacksonville Hotel.)  
**JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**

## FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No Horse will do of Course, HORS or LUGS FOUTZ Powders are used in this way.

Foutz's Powders will clean and prevent Hoof Cracks.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Galls in Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease which horses or any other American Domestic Animals are liable to.

Foutz's Powders will give SATISFACTION.

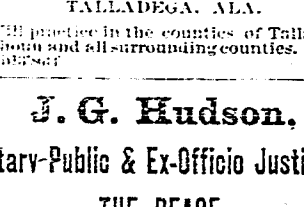
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, ILL. BALTIMORE, MD.

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recommended by the State Superintendents of Schools in 35 States, and by the leading College Presidents of the United States and Canada. It is Standard Authority with the United States Supreme Court, and is the most important Printing Office. It has been used in more than one hundred State Purchases have been in use in Schools, and is the Dictionary upon which nearly all the school books are based.

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It is an invaluable companion in every School, and is the best authority on all points of grammar and etymology. Send for a sample on application.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

## Jas. S. Kelly

### Notary Public and Ex-Officio

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month.

### NOTICE NO. 6337.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala., April 23, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States Commissioner at Oxford, Ala., on June 13th 1887, viz: Wm. Bryant Homestead 1360 for the E. 1/2, S. 33, 34, N. 31, & 32, E. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 6



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# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

## MINERAL

MANAGERS Mine—Oil-Bearing Rock—  
Pittsburg, Mo., Aug. 9.—A  
company of gentlemen here have  
discovered a half interest in the man-  
agement of Hon. W. J. Alex-  
ander, on the East & West Rail-  
road. This is the most extensive  
deposit of manganese found in the  
State, and experts think it to be a  
secure vein. Whether vein or de-  
posit, there is an immense deposit  
of fine manganese ore, for which  
a ton has been offered in Pitts-  
burg. The iron ores about Jack-  
sonville, and indeed right in the  
corporate limits of the town, are  
inexhaustible. An analysis of  
these ores show them to be almost  
totally free from phosphorus and  
capable of making steel. It was  
for the purpose of utilizing these  
ores in a steel plant here at a fu-  
ture day that the valuable man-  
agement property above referred to  
was bought by parties here. Some  
Birmingham capitalists should  
look into this prospective bonanza.  
West of Jacksonville, six miles,  
a rock resembling limestone, if  
it is not limestone, is found, which  
smells strongly of petroleum. Some-  
times it has been brought to the Repu-  
blican office by the land owner. This  
rock is found near the surface. I  
think is an indication of oil that  
valuable article might be found  
beneath this strata of rock at a  
comparatively shallow depth. The  
discovery has created no excite-  
ment here, as no one here knows  
whether it is an oil indication or  
not. If it is, its development  
would prove of immense advan-  
tage to Jacksonville, and hence  
any one who might wish to ex-  
ploit on this land will be furnished  
all necessary information by  
application to the Republican  
office.

## WATER SNAKE'S BITE.

Considered Harmless, Throws a Little  
Boy Into Fits of Rabies.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—  
On the eighth day of last June,  
Willie, the eight-year old son of Dr.  
Alek Hobson, of this county, was  
bitten by a water snake while fish-  
ing in the creek near his father's  
house. The snake was swimming  
in the water in front of the boy,  
and the latter struck him with his  
fishing rod. This served to enrage  
the reptile, and it turned and bit  
the little fellow in the calf of the  
leg. In a short while the wound-  
ed member was badly swollen, but  
by prompt application of proper  
remedies he was in a few days ap-  
parently completely cured. Yester-  
day morning, while at play in the  
yard, he suddenly fell in a fit and  
exhibited every symptom of rabies.  
The most peculiar part about the  
disease is that he imagines that he  
is a snake, and at-  
tempts to crawl on his belly and  
coil his body like a serpent. His  
body has become spotted, and he  
shoots out his tongue and attempts  
to bite every one that comes with-  
in reach. His case has attracted  
the attention of the medical frater-  
nity, and is causing considerable  
comment. The little fellow utters  
the most agonizing shrieks and  
seems to suffer intensely. He re-  
fuses to eat anything, and the  
sight of water throws him into con-  
vulsions. His death is momentari-  
ly expected.

## MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bot-  
tles of Ague Conqueror ordered in  
one month. It positively eradicates  
all Malaria, Fever and Ague,  
Bilious and Intermittent Fevers,  
in any climate. Read our Book of  
one thousand testimonials.

DEE WEST, S. C., March 12, '83.  
G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—We  
will soon need more Ague Con-  
queror. It is taking like "hot  
cakes" and giving satisfaction.  
Yours, ELIAS BROS.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.  
G. G. Green, Dear Sir:—Your  
Ague Conqueror knocks the Chills  
and Dumb Ague every time. I  
warrant bottle and it never fails.  
I have cured cases where quinine  
had no effect whatever.  
Yours truly,  
W. H. SHAW & CO.

John Ruskin: No man should  
marry till he has made himself  
worthy of a good wife and able to  
maintain her and his children in  
comfort. And he should choose  
as he would choose his destiny—  
with range of choice from earth to  
heaven. No man should marry  
under twenty-four; no girl under  
eighteen.

## KILLED BY HYDROPHOBIA.

After Using a Madstone, a Georgian  
Dies Horribly.

BUCHANAN, Ga., Aug. 14.—Mr.  
Leonard Fullbright of this place  
died here of hydrophobia. He was  
bitten on street near his home on  
the evening of the 2d of June, by  
what was supposed to be a rabid  
dog. He immediately went to  
Fairburn and was treated by Dr.  
Fullwell by having his mad stone  
applied to one of the wounds made  
by the dog, having been bitten on  
each hand and the right leg. He  
remained at Fairburn about a  
week, receiving treatment, and was  
thought to be effectually cured.  
He is said to have felt no sym-  
ptoms of the dreadful malady until  
last Wednesday evening, when an  
uneasy and strange feeling came  
over him. On Thursday morning  
he was thrown into convulsions,  
and continued to have one after  
another until death relieved his  
sufferings at about seven o'clock  
this morning. Mr. Fullbright was a  
blacksmith and was upwards of  
seventy-five years of age. He was  
respected by all who knew him,  
having lived at Harttown, in Carroll  
county, for a number of years before  
he moved to this place, some ten  
years ago. He leaves a wife and  
several married children and one  
single daughter.

## INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

Why Farmers Should Assist upon a Ju-  
dicious Tariff Reduction.

High protection, that offspring  
of deception and selfishness, has  
patented the "lie" that owing to  
its benign influence manufac-  
tured goods are as cheap here as  
abroad. When confronted with the  
fact that we import \$126,000,000  
or more of actual manufactured  
articles ready for use, on which  
in 1886, we paid \$55,653,000 duty,  
at the rate of 49 per cent. ad valorem  
in average, it crowns the first  
"lie" with a still bigger one by as-  
serting that the tax is not paid by  
the American consumers at all. Not  
it is the foreign manufacturer who  
have to pay it. Of course there is  
little difficulty in sustaining this  
falsehood by a single proof. For  
instance, England, France and  
Germany export ten times more  
cotton goods of all kinds to such  
countries as India, China, South  
America, and other countries, where  
the duty is only from 4 per cent. to  
10 per cent., than they do the United  
States. Therefore, it would follow  
that the foreign manufacturer must  
make two or more prices for his  
goods for exportation in order to  
discriminate or meet the different  
tariffs.

On page 54 of the official report  
of imports entered for consumption  
for 1886 we find the following  
statistics summarized as to cotton:

	Value of Imports, 1886.	Duty, 1886.
Cotton cloth, not ex- ceeding 100 threads to the square inch	\$170,367	\$124,341.72
Exceeding 100 threads and not exceeding 200 threads	2,107,735	\$2,529,501.54
Exceeding 200 threads to the square inch	1,459,369	\$2,188,012.82
Total	\$3,727,471	\$5,041,856.08

Now, if there is common sense  
still extant in this, the most en-  
lightened country in the world,  
we ought to reason thus: If, for  
instance, the same kind of goods  
is made and sold by our own man-  
ufacturers only 10 per cent. or  
even 5 per cent. cheaper than they  
cost to import by paying over 45  
per cent duty on them, surely we  
could not import a single dollar's  
worth. Hence it follows, in as  
much as we did import \$3,720,000,  
first cost, from abroad, and the  
people pay more than \$5,400,000  
for them, that either such goods  
are not made here at all, or, if  
made here, that the manufacturer  
takes the full "pounds" of "flesh,"  
that the tariff enhances the foreign  
manufacturer.

Now, if after twenty-six years of  
high protection this goods can not  
be made here, why in the world  
need there be any duty on it at all  
even according to the protection  
doctrine, inasmuch as the surplus  
revenue warrants our sparing the  
duty and lightening the taxes of  
the people. On the other hand,  
if this class of goods is largely  
manufactured in this country, then  
let us see if we can not estimate  
the enormous tax the people pay to  
Jezebel's favorite god, Baal, or  
high protection (which is all the  
same.)

It seems that the quality of the  
above cotton cloth imported cost,  
as I stated, \$3,720,671 abroad in  
1886. Now, suppose we say that  
there were used of the home-made  
goods of the same kind only six  
times more than was imported. It  
would naturally follow that a  
"home tax" exceeding \$10,200,000  
was paid by the people, besides  
the \$1,700,000 paid into the treas-  
ury. But what is this great luxu-  
ry on which an average of 45.62  
per cent. duty or tax is paid to the  
treasury and to home manufactur-  
ers? Well, then, the average cost  
of the 32,116,000 square yards of  
cotton cloth abroad imported in  
1886 was 11 1/2 cents a square yard  
and the duty on this 11 1/2 cents was  
5 1/2 cents.

Now the farmers who raise  
wheat in the West, and gets about  
seventy cents a bushel in Chicago,  
for it, even seventy cents, and  
have to pay the freight to Chicago,  
know how hard it is to live at such  
prices, which probably in some  
locations does not pay for the rais-  
ing of it. Anyhow, they only get  
the price prevalent in London,  
less cost for carriage and charges.  
The planters who raise the very  
cotton this cloth is made of have

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Oil of lavender will drive away  
flies.

Carrots and turnips, if placed in  
layers in a box of sand, will keep  
for many weeks.

The best way to hang up a broom  
is to screw a large picture ring in-  
to the top of the handle.

Moisture is the greatest enemy  
of the piano, and it cannot be too  
carefully guarded against.

To stop the bleeding of a wound  
set a mass of woolen rags on fire,  
and hold the afflicted part over  
them in the smoke.

A tea made of ripe or dried  
whortleberries and drank in the  
place of water, is a speedy cure  
for many forms of scrofulous diffi-  
culties.

When laid away for any length  
of time, linen should be washed,  
rough dried without bluing, and  
laid in loose folds without much  
weight on it.

A Belgian gardener contends  
that after trying the various spe-  
cial manufactured insecticides, he  
is convinced that tobacco juice in  
its different forms is still the best  
remedy.

Boiled potatoes ought to be laid  
out on a plate, and are then as  
good for frying or mashing as if  
they were freshly cooked. If left  
heaped up they will often spoil in  
one night.

A lump of soda laid up the drain  
pipe down which waste water  
passes will prevent the clogging  
of the pipe with grease, especially  
if the pipe is flooded every week  
with boiling water.

Prof. Tyndall has proved that  
atmospheric germs cannot pass  
through a layer of cotton, and it is  
now said that preserved fruit may  
be kept in perfect condition by  
covering the jar with cotton bat-  
ting. Putrefaction is caused by  
minute atmospheric germs. These  
are expelled by cooking, and the  
cotton batting prevents their re-  
turn when the fruit cools.

## HE SEES THE EDITOR.

But Only to Discover that Journalism is  
at a Very Low Ebb.

Arkansas Traveler: "J. Allesson  
Peters," said the managing editor  
of a great daily, glancing at a card  
which had just been handed him.  
"Show him up."

A few moments later a man so  
conscious of his unimpressiveness  
that he made painful efforts to be  
impressive, stepped into the room.  
He was dressed like an undertak-  
er, and, bowing to the editor, pre-  
sented him a sort of pall bearer's  
smile.

"You have, of course, read my  
paper," said the visitor, as he  
lifted his coat tails and seated him-  
self.

"What paper do you represent?"  
"The Hogshead Forum. I am  
the humorist of that paper. Of  
course you have read extracts from  
it."

"No, I think not," the editor  
replied.

"Why, the Harnpiko Pebble re-  
published an article of mine this  
week." Believe I've got a copy  
of it now."

"He drew out a small sheet, flit-  
ted the creases out of it, and point-  
ed to an article headed, 'A Good  
Joke on our Leading Merchants.'"  
"I wrote that the other night when  
my wife was at the festival. I can  
always write better when I am  
alone."

"So can I, and I have considera-  
ble work to do at present," the  
great editor replied.

"Yes, much better," the humor-  
ist replied. "I am growing out of  
foolish dialogue and am getting  
down to sententious merit. I think  
that every smile should be accom-  
panied by a healthful suggestion;  
every laugh by a thought. As I  
make progress in this direction I  
find that my work is read by a  
more select class. I used to write  
for minstrel and circus men, but  
now I write for philosophers. Now  
to show you how far above my for-  
mer self I am getting I will relate  
a little incident."

"You'll have to excuse me—"  
"Only take me a minute. This  
morning I went over to the circus  
ground and applied for admission.

## ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

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# Jacksonville

# Republican

PUBLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

## TEN YEARS.

### RECEIVES THE PENALTY OF THE LAW.

His sentence complacently taken as yet in the cases decided.

STOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20.—At day Sheriff Herbert received a letter from I. H. Vincent, defaulting State Treasurer, who had been convicted in two cases of embezzling the State's money in court this afternoon, in that sentence might be passed on him.

He entered the court room today of Chief Deputy Parks, with a quick step and a cheer on his face, walked in, took a seat near J. M. Faulkner, one of his old friends, who was present to hear sentence. Vincent looked somewhat more cheerful than on the day since his trial began, and said to some other men, the court at 4:45 said: "Vincent stand up."

WITH HEAD ERECT, Vincent stood up, and in front of the desk, and leaning against the railing, he fixed his eyes steadily on the court.

"Mr. Vincent you have been convicted of embezzling the State's money in two cases. Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Vincent—"Nothing sir, except that I have already been argued by the court."

The court—"Then sir, I hereby sentence you to serve a term of years in the State penitentiary each case."

TEN YEARS IN ALL."

Vincent—"Yes, sir." As soon as this acknowledgment of the sentence had been made, Vincent turned away from the court and walked back to his seat, where several of his old time friends, who were present, stood up to speak to him. It had been the general impression that Vincent's case would be appealed to the Supreme court, but when sentence was passed upon him, counsel said not a word, and it was not known whether or not the supreme court will be burdened with the case.

The law fixes the punishment for embezzlement at from one to ten years in the penitentiary, and the general impression was that Vincent would be punished to the extent of the law, but the jury in this case recommended him to the mercy of the court, and it was on this fact that Vincent gets as light as he does.

Since the above was put in type the case has been carried to the supreme court.

## FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and J. C. Green's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

may 28yl

Most Excellent

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, I desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00. No 3

## THE DUPERS AND THE DUPED.

A Classification that Applies to a Certain Portion of the People.

Editor Advertiser: A distinguished man of our State now located at Washington, said in my hearing a little while ago, that he thought all protectionists could be sorted into two lots. One of these composed of men who fully understand that protection is a "swindle," but who profit by it, and hence advocate it.

The other class composed of men who know so little of the purposes, objects and limitations of Government, and so little of the principle of commerce, as to suppose that Government are intended to regulate and direct all the affairs of life, and that every man's business can be more wisely and honestly conducted by Congressional-rings than by himself, and as to believe that it is both honest and politic to tax the people at large to support particular industries, or, to put it directly, to tax every man who holds the plow handle to support the plow maker. Now, it makes no difference how these two classes are characterized. There is no use harsh names. There is no doubt that there are good men in each class. But it is plain that the education of one set is wrong, and that of the other incomplete.

The one has to unlearn that legalized robbery is right, and the other, a more hopeful case, has to learn, first, that taxation is like the leech replenishing one belly only by depletion of another—and this is not a creator of wealth; second, that governments are both too incompetent and to dishonest to be entrusted with other functions than those of affording security of person and property to the people; third that the progress of the world is but the aggregate of individual enterprise, and that this is secured by letting every worker feel and realize that he is to enjoy all the result of his labor, beyond taxation for revenue only. If once you commit the right to take a little from each man's labor for the felonious purpose of supporting individual industries, you enslave the people *pro tanto* and introduce a principle at war with honesty and good policy.

There is no doubt that the protectionists were correctly sorted by our Washington friend, and the only thing lacking is the proper nomenclature to be applied. We will call them The Dupers and The Duped.

## ALABAMA

### A Clean Newspaper.

Occasionally, when we discover a journal that has too much self respect to cater to the vicious tastes of readers, we are almost sure to find another proof of the axiom that "the good die young." That a paper can be too clean I have no doubt now, though there was a time when I thought differently. In the innocence of youth I once edited a paper, the columns of which were never besmirched by an item that would displease the most prudish and fastidious taste. Even now, with more years of experience, I will not admit that it was a dry paper, for I know that it was extensively read, widely quoted and often praised. It had a good circulation among the best people, but to our requests for advertisements the local merchants said: "Your paper is too decent; it circulates only among the most intelligent people and they are not the ones we are fishing for. Don't be so high toned—make your paper to suit the masses, the riff-raff—everybody—and you'll make money."

I heeded not the merchant's advice, and that paper is now in heaven.—William Reginald Ream in The Journalist.

Tuskegee Gazette: The South loves Jefferson Davis, but not better than the old man loves control in the public print. It would better comport with the dignity and station of the grand old man to avoid at least the petty wrangles that so much engage the attention of partisan and local press.

## MARRIED LAST NIGHT.

A Happy Jacksonville Couple United at the Oxanna Hotel.

Anniston Hot Blast.

OXANNA, ALA., Aug. 22.—To night a merry party boarded the south bound train at Jacksonville all having tickets to Oxanna. The party consisted of Mrs. Brent Clark, formerly of Selma, Mrs. Hines, Misses Ada Nisbet, Carrie Frank, and Jessie Adams, with Messrs. Alexander I. Woods, F. M. Davis and Charlie Martin. The dancing eyes of the ladies, the solemnly happy face of Mr. Wood, and the excitement of the other gentlemen plainly indicated that the party were bent on no commonplace pleasure trip. Some thing, a mysterious influence, soon pervaded the car. Men who had slept serenely for hours were seen to turn uncomfortably, then straighten up, adjust their hats and look about inquiringly as though they expected something to happen. All eyes were centered upon the charming face of Mrs. Clark, whose deep and eloquent eyes seemed to inspire every looker on with the feeling that she wielded the secret power that had made sleepy men suddenly alert, old hearts to feel gay and young ones to sigh.

When the train halted at this place the party alighted, entered the hotel, where a reverend gentleman Mr. J. M. McClane awaited them, and in the twinkling of an eye their fond aspirations were consummated.

The happy bride and groom left on this morning's train for Ocala, Florida, where they will spend their honeymoon amid the beautiful orange groves of the groom. The rest of the party returned to Jacksonville this morning.—Hot Blast.

## A Sure Cure for Measles and Summer Dysentery.

Dr. Cheney, who furnishes the following splendid testimonial, the remarkable efficacy of Swift's Specific in measles, preventing the frequently fatal after consequences of this prevalent disease, and at testing the remarkable virtues of the medicine in the prevention of summer dysentery, is one of the most eminent and best known physicians in Georgia; he writes:

ELLAVILLE, GA., March 21, '87. Gentlemen—I have used your S. S. S. medicine with exceptional benefit on patients convalescing from measles. A feature of that disease is that it leaves the mucous membrane chronically inflamed—that is, the inflammation continues from four to six months I have given it to several patients just getting out of bed from the measles, and always with the happiest results.

I also used S. S. S. in convalescent fever cases with the best result. It will, in my judgment, prevent summer dysentery, if one will take a few bottles in the spring, thus preparing the bowels for the strains of summer.

I am prompted to send you this letter, because just now I am aware that measles prevail in Southwest Georgia. While I hesitate to appear as a voucher for proprietary remedies, S. S. S. has become such a standard medicine with many regular physicians, that I am relieved of the embarrassment ordinarily attached to a regular physician's endorsement of proprietary medicines. Besides, the claims of suffering humanity are greater than selfish profession al ethics.

Yours sincerely,  
J. N. CHENEY, M. D.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.  
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Tuskegee Gazette: It is about time that a few legal hanging societies be held in Alabama and Georgia. Jurors suffer their sense of justice to be overcome by sympathy, and the most atrocious murderers go with scarcely a lash of punishment awarded the perpetrators. The moral tone of a people is almost a sole guarantee of the safety of the citizen. Not a great number of insane men will flourish the shot-gun when it is impressed on their insane minds that the penalty is a broken neck at a rope's end.

## THE STORY OF "NANCY FAT."

How Gen. Elliott Tried to Make a Society Queen of Her and Failed.

New York Herald.

Not long since there was a brief notice announcing the death of Mrs. Gen. R. B. Elliott, wife of the late negro Congressman, who, a few years ago took such an active part in South Carolina politics. Possibly no woman of the present century has experienced such a sudden change from indigence to opulence or has risen so quickly in the social scale. Mrs. Elliott was owned by a family in Columbia, S. C. Her name was Nancy, but on account of her plump figure she bore the suggestive appellation of Nancy Fat. She was an amiable, humble creature. Happy and indolent, with no ambition or pride of character, she was as contented while engaged at the most menial toil and drudgery, as when arrayed in fantastic and gaudy attire, she danced as belle of the shuckings. During the period of the Republican rule, Gen. Elliott while in Columbia was one afternoon driving behind his splendid pair of bays. He was dressed in his usual style of black broadcloth and lavender kid gloves. At the corner of one of the streets he saw a picture that proved to be the key to his destiny. It was "Nancy Fat." She had just drawn a bucket of water from the pump, and it was balanced on her turbaned head, the crystal drops trickling down her brown face and neck, and she laughed good-naturedly. Her skirts were tucked high, and there was a generous display of bare feet and ankles. The effect was instantaneous, and the Congressman in broadcloth was hopelessly infatuated with the merry, ignorant water carrier. The result was a speedy courtship and marriage. The transformation was wonderful as it was sudden. From the wash tub and the pump, the name of the one of the fashionable streets of Columbia, Gen. Elliott was a man of brilliant intellect and unbounded ambition. He was one of the leading spirits of the Republican party, and was regarded as one of the most intelligent negroes who was ever known in the South. He was from Boston, Mass. He was a finished scholar and a successful lawyer. His alliance with the untutored Nancy caused general surprise. Yet she was received by his friends with courtesy and kindness. One day I was passing her house in company with her former mistress, when we espied a sight that was droll and amusing. Beside a marble fountain surrounded by rare exotics sat Mrs. Elliott. She was arrayed in a costume of most extreme elegance. Peeping from beneath her skirts of amber satin we plainly saw her bare brown feet. As she saw us she quickly tucked them under her skirts, and exclaimed good naturedly: "Now, old missis, don't laugh at your nigger, you know I never did like shoes. If the General saw me he would scold, but every chance I get I just slip them off. All this finery can't make me forget the happy days when I was plain 'Nancy Fat,' and now I am Mrs. General Congressman Elliott. Much amused, we passed on, and left her with her bare feet in the damp sand of the fountain. A few years later Mrs. Elliott became a prominent feature in the Republican society of the State, and also figured conspicuously in Washington. It was during Gen. Grant's administration at one of the balls that she caused such a sensation on account of the devoted attention she received from certain prominent white politicians, who wished to make conspicuous their approval of the social equality law. The brilliant negro Congressman is dead, and only a few days ago the women he endeavored to elevate by all that wealth and power could do, died in poverty and obscurity.

Some of the experienced farmers of Macon county estimate that the recent heavy rains damaged the crops in this section at least fifty per cent.

## A DOCTOR'S COURTSHIP.

How Millionaire Standiford Got a Wife.

Louisville (Ky.) Special to the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The probability of a legal battle between Mrs. Dr. Standiford, the young and handsome widow of the late Dr. E. D. Standiford, who was a candidate for the United States Senate against Mr. Beck, and the wealthiest man in the State, and the children of the deceased, furnishes, on account to the prominence of the parties concerned, a topic for Dame Gossip from one end of Kentucky to the other. Those in a position to know claim that the children of the late millionaire will make an effort to keep the widow from her third of the vast estate on the ground that the doctor was not responsible at the time of his marriage for his acts. Dr. Standiford had known his new wife but a few weeks when the wedding took place. While Dr. Standiford was canvassing the State in the race for United States Senator, about two months ago, he stopped off at Paducah and attended one night an amateur theatrical entertainment. Although he had abstained for a long time from the use of intoxicants, the excitement of a heated campaign took the best of him, and he imbibed freely. Such was the case at Paducah.

When Dr. Standiford first saw Miss Scott (afterwards his wife) he was occupying a box with his son-in-law, Murry Kellar. At this entertainment Kellar, in a spirit of devilry, was observed casting side glances at the fair young lady, who took a leading part in the play, and was called to task by his father-in-law for flirting.

## THE DOCTOR INFATUATED.

"Why, Doctor," said Kellar, "the young lad is flirting with you." "I wonder if she is?" asked the old gentleman, with a sudden exclamation, "I never before after that handsome amateur."

The next day the gentlemen went back to Louisville, but the Doctor was uneasy. He was undoubtedly charmed with Miss Scott, and the next day returned to Paducah, formed her acquaintance, and in an exceedingly short time proposed and, of course, was accepted. He told her to fix the wedding day and announce it by telegraph when she was prepared. Then Dr. Standiford returned to this place, and then followed a period of intoxication which finally resulted in his death. During this revelry came the announcement over the wires on Monday, July 4th, that on the following Tuesday Dr. Standiford would lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Lorena Scott, of Paducah.

It was a crusher to the family of Dr. Standiford, and they tried to prevent the marriage, but of course, could not, although they claimed a right to prevent such a hasty wedding when all the surrounding circumstances were taken into consideration. As the wedding approached the doctor, in spite of his condition, seemed to realize that he had made a mistake, and then he was anxious to get out of the contract, and it is said he wanted somebody to carry Miss Scott \$20,000 to annul the contract, but nobody could be found. To another plan was thought of. They would try to have the minister

## PREVENT THE MARRIAGE.

But the reverend gentlemen turned a deaf ear to the appeal. A special train was placed at Dr. Standiford's disposal to carry him to Paducah to meet his bride. Intoxicated as he was, he did not care whether he went or not, and after delaying the train for an hour and a half he was finally put on board.

His family claim that they will prove his utter irresponsibility by the fact that the night before the wedding he rode to the house of a beautiful young society lady of this city and offered her \$100,000 to marry him. To a friend he showed the check he had prepared. The young lady politely refused his most liberal offer. On

## A REMINISCENCE.

A Defaulting State Treasurer in Mississippi.

The Atlanta Evening Journal referring to the recent trial of Vincent says it recalls a most striking incident in the history of Mississippi.

\* \* Perhaps in no State in the Union were the whig and Democratic parties more antagonistic than in Mississippi. Elections were hotly contested, party lines were strictly drawn, and often the successful candidates were elected by small majorities.

Richard Graves was a young lawyer who could not get credit for a pair of boots at his home; but he was a fine stump orator, and at every election performed valuable service for the Democratic party. In 1841 he attended the democratic State convention and demanded recognition for past services, threatening to become an independent candidate for congress. This the convention feared as the contest would be very close; and to get rid of him, as the girl did by marrying her fellow, they put him on the ticket for State treasurer.

Soon after his election he went to Washington and drew from the treasury \$200,000 belonging to the State. A few days after this he was in New York with his young wife and this money in his pocket, and though a natural born thief, he had not cunning enough to abscond. Soon after his return home his father and brothers suddenly were in possession of plantations and stores, and Dick was having a spanking with fine carriages and knew that he was stealing money, but there appeared no way to reach him. There was a law to have the treasurer's cash counted, and to prepare for this Graves borrowed heavily from William H. Shelton, president of the famous or rather infamous Brandon bank, to be counted as the fund of the State. As soon as Graves stepped of his office Governor A. G. McNutt locked the vault and put the key in his pocket. As McNutt expressed it, "I leaped the chasm." When Shelton found that he had lost his money, he waded out into Pearl river and quietly drowned himself.

Suit was instituted against Graves, and when officers came to arrest him his wife reported him sick in bed, but assured them he would be out as soon as he could dress. Attired in the calico dress and sunbonnet, he made his way through the garden and into Pearl river swamp. His wife soon disappeared, but Graves' identity was never discovered. It was not supposed that he carried much money with him, so lavishly did he use it. But he had a high time while it was going.

## Blind Tom's Transfer.

Washington Republican.

A very exciting yet pathetic scene was witnessed in the United States court room in Alexandria on Tuesday, when Blind Tom, the negro pianist, was formally turned over to Mr. A. J. Lerche, the counsel for his new guardian, Mrs. Elsie Bethune of New York. Mr. James Bethune appeared in court, bringing Tom with him, and delivered his charge to United States Marshal Scot, saying as he did so: "Tom, I now deliver you to the court and to that thief," indicating Mr. Lerche, who also represented Tom's mother.

"I don't want any reflections," commenced Mr. Lerche, when Mr. Bethune continued: "But, Tom, if the people who you are going with get tired of you and turn you off, come back to your old home and you shall be provided for."

While these remarks were being made Tom was protesting loudly

## FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Gainsville Messenger: Can't Vincent get a chance of venue to Prattville? That town seems to be a harbor of refuge for Montgomery criminals.

Fayette Journal: The crops here have been injured in places by too much rain. But the prospect for a large crop continues. It is predicted that corn will go down to 25 or 30 cents.

Col. John T. Dandridge, of this place, says the Greenville messenger is probably the only man in the State who has belonged to both Confederate and Federal armies and received a regular discharge from both.

Shelby Chronicle: The constant rains for the past month have done considerable damage to the cotton crop. With good weather for the next three weeks we predict that this year's crop will be the largest ever raised in Shelby county.

Gainsville Messenger: Gainsville's first bale of cotton was received yesterday. It was brought 482 pounds, and sold to J. J. Shelton for eight cents. Last year the first bale was brought in by Jeff Crane, (col) Sept. 8.

Wilcox Progress: Messrs. D. S. Pritchett and North Hollman have found caterpillars in sufficient quantities in their Black's Bend plantations to cause them to begin poisoning their cotton. They think timely poisoning they will prevent damage to their magnificent crops.

Tuskaloosa Gazette: The street car line from Lake Lorraine to the depot has been measured. It is 13,486 feet from the lake to the Washington Hotel and 7,400 feet from the hotel to the depot. That makes the entire line three and two thirds miles—a pretty good ride for a nickle.

The Alabama and Tennessee Coal & Iron Company will hold a meeting on August 25 to increase its capital stock from \$2,200,000 to not more than \$3,225,000, and to effect a consolidation with either the Alabama Improvement Company or the Sheffield and Birmingham Railroad Company.

Evergreen Star: From present indications Montgomery and Camden will be connected by rail before many summers will wax and wane. The counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes and Montgomery have the finest farming lands in the State, and the local traffic will support the road at once. The rust is said to be injuring the crops in this section. The corn crop is made and is said to be the largest in years.

Greenville Messenger: A colored woman by the name of Penny Wiggins, died here on Sunday last at the ripe age of 105. She was born in South Carolina and brought to Alabama "the years the stars fell"—that was 1893. There can hardly be any doubt as to her age, and she was probably the oldest person in this section of the State. Within a week of her death she could walk without stick or crutch, but the pupils of her eyes had changed from a black to a greenish tinge.



# The Republican.

AUGUST 27, 1887.

Mr. A. T. Hanna has a most excellent preparation for cleansing marble. He took a much prized statuette, on the mantle of the Executive office, which had become greatly soiled and cleaned it perfectly in a short while. He has also done some good work in the cemetery. Parties needing his services can address him at Cross Plains.

Extensive arrangements are being made to have the largest gathering ever seen at Richmond, Va., at the corner stone laying of the Robert E. Lee monument, which takes place in October. Gen. Beauregard will be asked by Gov. Lee to be the chief marshal and Jefferson Davis will be invited, as well as all officers and men who served in the confederate side during the war.

Atlanta Constitution: The Herald of United Churches (which is a very long name for a very small affair) remarks that the cowardly curs of Montgomery, Ala., should trot their apple carts up to Atlanta. The prospects are that there will be no end of trotting. The editorials of the Defiance and H. of U. Churches are a continual invitation to the white people of Atlanta to follow the example of Montgomery.

The trouble over some of the Indian Reservation lands in the southern part of this county is a recurrence of an every five year happening. It is no new thing. Much of these lands appear to be vacant from the Land office records, and parties every few years seek to enter them; but so far no owner of these lands has ever been disturbed and none ever will be. They do not belong to the government.

The Georgia editor who recently said in Washington that the Democrats of this State would adopt a protective tariff platform next year either knows nothing about public sentiment or imagines that a handful of politicians control the party in the State. He will discover his mistake when the Georgia Democrats meet in conference.

It is announced, authoritatively, that "Anxious Inquirer," who published in the August Chronicle Dr. Hawthorne's plagiarisms from Dr. Strong, is Hon. W. C. Benet, a distinguished South Carolina lawyer, who is regarded as one of the great scholars in the State. He is a Scotchman by birth but has resided in the Palmetto State since early youth. He is a citizen of Abbeville.

The State Normal School opens here Sept 5th. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon parents that it is most important that their children be entered on the first day, so that they may be properly classified and get an even start with other pupils of the school. The attendance promises to be large this year, and the session will be one fruitful of results for good. An art teacher will be secured, as well as a teacher of penmanship and business methods. We cannot as yet state who the art teacher will be. The teacher of penmanship will be Mr. J. J. McKee, of Levering, Ohio. After awhile he will so extend the scope of his department as to cover the entire ground now occupied by the best commercial colleges. He is a graduate of one of the best of these in the United States.

We note in the Jacksonville Republican that Mr. Andrew J. Rich died very suddenly with paralysis at his home three miles from Jacksonville on the 18th inst.

Mr. Richey was well known and highly respected by many friends in this county. The first year of the war he enlisted as a private in the 1st Alabama regiment in Dr. J. H. Johnson's company. He served one year in that regiment, and re-enlisted and was elected a commissioned officer in the 42nd Ala., in which regiment he served until the close of the hostilities. He was a true and faithful soldier and officer, and was very popular with his companions and acquaintances. The writer of this knew him well in those days that "tried men's souls" and he can truly say, that in the camp, in the field, he nobly and gallantly stood the test. "Peace to his ashes!"—Mountain Home.

## COTTON TIES.

Appropos of the discussion between the Hot Blast and a correspondent as to the price of cotton ties since half the duty was removed, we asked a large merchant of this place the other evening if the price had been lowered to the farmer. His reply was that cotton ties became cheaper at once. This year they are a little higher than last year, but this is due to a scarcity. As soon as two ships get into port, now on the high seas loaded with ties, the market will drop to even less than last year. As the price of cotton is fixed in Liverpool where they dock each bale of cotton so many pounds for bagging and ties, the planter does not in reality get back anything of what he pays for these articles when he sells his cotton. Mr. Randall's tariff bill sought to put back the duty on cotton ties in the interest of manufacturers. Had he succeeded the price would have at once been increased to the farmers from 35 to 37 1/2 per cent. Here is a very practical exemplification of how the tariff discriminates against the farmer, and it is no wonder the Hot Blast wriggled under the direct and practical question of its correspondent.

It is not true that cotton ties, even now, come in practically free of duty. The farmers yet pay a duty when they buy their ties of about 35 per cent. To double this on them as Mr. Randall and protectionists like him wish to do, would be to double this tax on the farmer for the benefit of the cotton tie manufacturer. This is not right in principle and cannot be defended.

## A Mashed Reporter.

We publish in another place an account from the Anniston Hot Blast of a marriage at Oxanna of some of a party who boarded the train at Jacksonville. The reporter was so much bewitched with a fair lady's eyes that he devoted the whole of his article to a description of the sensation they created and forgot to tell the most important part of the affair, to-wit who of the party were married. The parties to the marriage were Mr. Alexander Woods, of Florida, and Mrs. Brent Clark, who has been a resident of Jacksonville the past two years.

This particular reporter, and it is too obvious a fact that he was smitten by the charms of the soon to be bride has not bred a domestic cyclone for him, then he is most happily and most fortunately mated. With the meekest of better halves and as far from weakness in this direction as the editor of the REPUBLICAN is known to be, he would go out and weep bitter tears, if by an slip of the pen, he should ever even seemingly give himself so completely away as did the writer for the Hot Blast in this instance.

The break of Pell, the owner of the East & West Railroad has an interest for this section of country through which the road passes. It is feared this will delay the broadening of the gauge to standard width. This fear may, however, be without foundation. Under the terms of contract between Groves & Pell and the original owners of the East & West railroad, the road will no doubt revert to the original owners, and they have the means sufficient to broaden the gauge. Good policy will dictate this course to them.

This has been the most quiet week of court for years. Few people have been present except such as have had business in the court. The grand jury we learn have found as yet but little business to do, and they talk of adjourning this week, after a session of only one week, a thing heretofore unprecedented of late years. The fact that the people are too busy in their farms to attend court and the grand jury finds little to do, speaks well for the thrift and morality of the people of Calhoun. This is the right sort of progression.

News comes from Anniston that Mr. Dozier is having the poles made for the telephone line between Jacksonville and Anniston. This will be of great benefit to both towns. The dummy line between Jacksonville and Anniston will not lag far behind. Hon. J. M. McKleroy, President of the Anniston City Land Co., said to the editor of the REPUBLICAN Thursday that Anniston's proposed dummy line would run two or three miles in this direction to start with.

## Debate at Alexandria.

There was a Debate in Alexandria on the night of the 19th inst. in which the benefit accruing to the country from three of the greatest characters known to the world was discussed. The meeting was called to order by the President of Alexandria Debating Society, Dr. J. E. Crook. The following judges were selected by the disputants, E. M. Reid, Esq., Messrs. J. K. Dawsett and Robt. Bolin.

The question was then read by the secretary Dr. R. G. Ragan: "Which of the three has been of most service or benefit to his country, the Statesman, Warrior or Poet?"

The discussion was opened by W. J. Martin representing the Statesman, followed by a masterly effort in defense of the Warrior by Rev. Dan Williams, who was succeeded by Joe McClellan in support of the Poet. W. O. Peace next took the rostrum in behalf of the Statesman; who in turn was followed by J. H. Morris, who delivered as able an argument in defense of the Warrior as it has been my happy privilege to hear. The discussion being closed by S. W. Crook, who, in representing the Poet displayed an oratorical talent seldom met with in one of his years.

While still under the influence of the power of his flowery eloquence the decision was rendered in favor of the Poet, by the votes of Messrs. Bolin and Dawsett, E. M. Reid Esq. voting in favor of the Warrior. Had the decision been left to the audience the Warrior would have been victorious by a large majority. In fact I have been reliably informed that one of the judges before reaching home expressed a regret for having voted for the Poet, and said that had he reflected a few moments, should have cast his vote in favor of the Warrior.

SCAPEGOAT.

## FEARFUL RIOT.

Three Hundred Miners Engage in a Hand to Hand Combat—Over Sixty Reported Seriously and Many Fatally Hurt.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 22.—A fearful riot took place yesterday at Glen Lyon, five miles from Nanticoke, in which 300 miners engaged. The rioters were Hungarians, Irishmen, Welchmen, Hungarians and Polesburg largely represented. Strangely enough the mad occurrence was inspired by a Methodist preacher, named Taggart. It seems that it has been the custom of several Hungarian and Polish Merchants of Nanticoke to send peddlers to Glen Lyon daily to supply certain house keepers. These latter in many instances are hired by young unmarried men who club and live together. They order goods of the peddlers who trust them. The Susquehanna Coal company always selects Saturday for pay day at Nanticoke on Saturday; however, for the first time they paid the men Glen Lyon or Morgantown on Sunday, which day has already been chosen by the merchants to make their collections. Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Glen Lyon has frequently preached against this desecration of the Sabbath, and finally determined to put a stop to it if possible. Yesterday he organized a posse of his church members for that purpose. The men got wind of it, and determined to resist any overture of the kind. The collectors made their appearance, and the natural excitement of the moment was augmented by a universal indulgence in liquor. As the day advanced the church men became alarmed at the situation and kept themselves in hiding. The feeling of antagonism was so intense, however, that it finally culminated in a free fight between men of opposite nationalities, and maddened with drink, soon three hundred men were furiously engaged with sticks, clubs and stones for weapons. The riot lasted half an hour and men were struck down on all sides. Dozens were carried away with bleeding heads to their homes. A few women indulged in the fray and several of them were badly beaten. The riot ceased only when the participants were too few to carry it on; the wounded requiring the attention of many who did not return after they had left the field. To-day it is reported that over sixty of the rioters were seriously hurt, and many of them fatally.

WANTED TO BUY a forty acre tract of good land, partly wooded, two or three miles from Jacksonville. JACOBSON REAL ESTATE, LOAN & INSURANCE CO.

It is known that Groves and Pell, of New York, who have made an assignment, were interested in the construction of the Rome & Decatur railroad. Other strong men financially are also interested and it may be that the failure will not effect the building of that road.

## Pass Him Around.

A man calling himself J. P. Morgan stayed my house three weeks and left Wednesday night, the 16th inst., slipping one week's board. He also took some clothing &c., from various parties. He was employed on the grade of the A. & C. road. He is about 23 or 25 years old, 5 feet and some inches high, sandy moustache, very red complexion, quick spoken and quick of motion. Any information concerning him should be communicated to C. W. Howell, Bailiff, Duke, Ala.

## An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says, that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, and until he began taking Electric Bitters and anointing his hands and feet with Buckle's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by W. M. Nisbet. No 3

## Caldwell & Johnston,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Anniston - - - Alabama.  
aug-27th

## MILLER BROS. STEEL PEN.

THE BEST IN USE.  
When not for sale by local dealers, we will mail 12 leading styles in 12 boxes of 1 dozen each, on receipt of \$1.25.  
4 styles School Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, 30¢.  
4 styles Ball Pens, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, 40¢.  
4 styles Business & Stub's, 4 boxes, 1 doz. each, 45¢.  
Address THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO., Meriden, Conn.

## Residence for Sale.

House and lot on depot street, 5 rooms to a lot, Lot 450 feet front, depth about 200 feet. House and part of lot will be sold or good building lot without building on it will be sold off the lot; or the whole will be sold together as the buyer may wish. A bargain. Apply to Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Co. Jacksonville Ala.

## In Chancery.

Margaret Gary, } In Chancery at  
By next friend, } Jacksonville, Ala.  
Julius Gary. } Anna.

In this case it appearing, from an affidavit on file, that the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring Julius Gary, defendant, to plead, answer, or demur to the allegations of the bill of complaint on or before the 15th day of September, 1887, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done in vacation, at office, this August 13th 1887.  
WM. M. HAMES,  
Register.

## Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.)  
In Probate Court, Special Term, August 5th 1887.

This day came Mrs. Mary A. Mount, Administratrix of the estate of D. V. Heifer deceased, and filed in Court her report in writing and under date, setting forth that said estate, to the best of her knowledge, is Insolvent, and asking the Court to so declare it. It is therefore ordered that Monday the 5th day of September 1887 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and pass upon said Report, and that notice thereof be given the creditors and all others interested in said estate, by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county, to be and appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of September 1887, and contest said Report if they think proper.

ENNETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

## NEW RAILROAD.

We have just received a full stock of

## FRESH GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

Hams, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Oat and Graham Flakes, Graham Flour, Sugar, Brown, Light Brown, Granulated, Loaf and Pulverized, Coffee, Parched and Green, Tea, Black, Green and Mixed, Sardines, Oysters, Salmon, Chip Beef, Corned Beef, Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples &c.

ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## WOODEN WARE,

BROOMS, BASKETS & C.

ALSO

## HARDWARE,

Class Ware, Queens Ware &c., Wagons, Buggies and Harness.

We are headquarters for

## BAGGING AND TIES THIS SEASON.

Goods to the amount of \$1 delivered free of charge within the city or limits. We want 100 dozen Eggs, 250 Chickens, 50 pounds of Butter. We are anxious to please. Call and examine our prices. Respectfully,  
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

## Notice to Creditors.

Letters of administration upon the estate of David T. Ledbetter deceased, having been granted the undersigned by the Hon. Emmett F. Crook, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of August, 1887, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT L. ARNOLD,  
Administrator.

aug-20-87

## State Normal

## SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Next Session Begins Sept. 5, '87.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday Sept. 5th 1887. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

## FACULTY:

C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Mathematics and Natural Sciences.  
J. GOODYKOONTZ, Psychology and Pedagogics.  
MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, English, French and Latin.  
MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, L. I., Natural Sciences, English and Elocution.

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.  
MISS MARIE DUPLISSIS, Music.

## RATES OF TUITION.

Normal Department.....Free  
Primary Department.....\$1.00 per month  
Preparatory Department....." "  
Fourth and Third Classes....." "  
Second and First Classes....." "  
Collegiate Department....." "  
Sophomore Class.....2.00 "  
Junior and Senior Classes.....3.00 "  
Instrumental Music.....3.50 "

For catalogue, address  
C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,  
aug-13th President Faculty

## In Chancery.

Rowan, Dean & Co., } In Chancery  
vs. } at Jackson  
H. T. Snow, } ville, Ala.  
L. E. Snow et als. }

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register in Chancery for the 9th District of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothers, of complainant's solicitors that the defendant H. T. Snow and L. E. Snow are both non residents of this State, and that they reside in the State of Arkansas, postoffice unknown to affiants, and further that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the county of Calhoun aforesaid, for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants H. T. & L. E. Snow to appear on or before the 5th day of September next or within thirty days thereafter, to answer and confess, or to take against them the said H. T. & L. E. Snow defendants aforesaid.

Done at office in Jacksonville, Alabama on this 19th day of July 1887.  
WM. M. HAMES,  
Register.

July 30-87

## ELY'S CREAM BALM

Great relief for Coughs and Cures

COLD IN HEAD  
CATARRH  
HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Opium, Morphine, and all other dangerous Drugs and of offensive odor.

A particle of the Balm is applied to each nostril, is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effecting a speedy cure of the mucous passages of catarrhal virus, causing inflammation and irritation.

It relieves pain and inflammation, protects the membrane of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Catarrh is Not a Blood Disease. No matter what parts it may finally effect, catarrh always starts in the head, and belongs to the head. There is no mystery about the origin of this dreadful disease. It begins in a neglected cold. One of the kind the "cure" to be better in a few days." Thousands of victims know how it is by sad experience. Ely's Cream Balm cures colds in the head and catarrh in all its stages.

## Livery and Sale Stable.

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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## CHEAP

## PROPERTY

—FOR—

## SALE

—BY THE—

## JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

### No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 10 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has an excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant houses, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and best machinery; also an excellent business place. 1012 miles from Jacksonville, 4 miles from Montgomery, 2 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. R. 4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$6000.

### No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$500.

### No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming 60 to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

### No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, tenant house, 1 framed or cotton or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, balance finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. Is good resair. Price \$1000.

### No. 5--C. W. Arnold.

Two hundred acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E. T. & V. R. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

## Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square at bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.



A vertical strip showing a dark, textured material on the left and a lighter, textured material on the right, separated by a thin white line. The dark material has a fine, woven appearance, while the light material has a more granular texture. The strip is oriented vertically.



Anniston Alabama

HE WAS GREATLY MISTAKEN

I live in the midst of the ...

Washington, and am exposed to all the dangerous influences of the impure air and water of that region.

Being naturally of a strong

This was my experience and the condition in which I found myself months ago. I first noticed that I did not feel so sprightly and vigorous as was my wont to do. I felt tired and enervated. Soon I noticed a distressing and distressing back ache would not leave me. It was not until the appearance in the afternoon, increasing in severity if the exercise

stretchy feeling with profuse sweating made its appearance. Then my head always clear as a bell, would become dull and I began to have headaches.

The cold stage was marked with rattling of the teeth, severe rigors passing over me, and no amount of covering could keep me warm. The chill succeeded in turn by the fever, in which I seemed to be burning up, the suggestion in my head produced a severe pain in the frontal portion and a constant sensation of the eyelids, with an indescribable aching of the lower limbs. Nausea and vomiting occurred with severe retchings, and when the paroxysms passed off I was thoroughly prostrated by a weakness that was felt every part of me.

I drugged myself with quinine, obtained some relief. But my recovery was of brief duration. I was so much reduced that I could hardly stand upright. My disease culminated in a continued malaria fever which kept me closely confined about a week. I became exceedingly depressed and melancholy, so much so that I lost interest in my work, and indeed, scarcely cared what happened to me.

During all this time, it must be understood that I did not neglect medical treatment. All the most powerful

remedies were tried, such as infusion of potash, valerianate of mercury, bromide of potassium, tincture of nuxomarine, tincture of opium, tincture of bismuth, chinoline, chinodia, quinine and several others. In this I did under the advice of eminent physicians.

for malaria, were first brought to attention. I knew nothing of its value to justify my having any confidence in it, but as everything else had failed, I deemed it my duty to try it, so I used it, and its prompt and radical effects were of the nature of a revelation to me. Many people may think

fact that after only a few days' use of Kaskine all the leading symptoms of my case were decidedly abated, ceased altogether; and in a few days from the time I took the first dose I was cured.

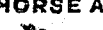
in any form. A remedy of such exceptional virtue for the cure of man ought to be commended and universally made known. I have therefore urged it upon the attention of my friends, several of whom have tried it with like good results in every case, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I commend it to the public.

to sufferers from malaria every  
Respectfully yours,  
J. D. HIRD, Jr.  
Assistant Chemist Maryland Agricultural  
P. S.—Should any one wish  
dress me as to the genuineness  
above letter, I will cheerfully re-  
Other letters of a similar char-  
from prominent individuals

stamp Kaskine as a reward, doubted merit, will be sent on application. Price \$1.00, or six \$5.00. Sold by Druggists, or mail on receipt of price.

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